REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1955-56

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1955-56

CHAPTER I—GENERAL.

1. Geographically, the State of Mysore is divided into two regions. In the West is the "Malnad" or hill country, with lofty mountains and dense evergreen forests; in the Centre and the East lies the "Maidan" or plain country with lovely cities enriched by shrines and marvels of architecture and set amidst scenery abounding in all the charm of the tropics.

2. The population of Mysore, according to 1951 Census is 98,48,684. There are three big cities in the State with population of more than one lakh, *viz.*, Bangalore (7,76,170), Mysore (2,44,334) and Kolar Gold Fields (1,59,152).

3. The seasons in Mysore can be divided into three :—

(*a*) The hot season (Summer) March-May.

(*b*) The rainy season (Autumn) June-November.

(*c*) The cold season (Winter) December-February.

Rainfall.

4. The average rainfall in the Mysore State is about 36·12 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs in Shimoga District and particularly at Agumbe, where the average is generally 270 inches per year. The highest recorded rainfall for the year at Agumbe (from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956) was 262·62 inches. The lowest rainfall recorded during the year at Bettadapura in Mysore District was 7·60 inches. The heaviest fall of 9·45 inches in 24 hours was recorded at Koppa in Chikmagalur District on 24th May 1955.

5. The river system of Mysore is a very valuable asset to the State which her statesmen have utilised to the advantage of the country. The rivers that flow in Mysore State can be broadly divided into three systems ;—

(1) The Tungabhadra in the North,
(2) The Cauvery in the South, and
(3) The Palar and the Pennar in the East.

6. The Tunga and the Bhadra rise in the Western Ghats and conjoin as the Tungabhadra at Kudli, a village near Shimoga. It then flows through the State for some length and penetrates the State of Madras and joins the Krishna in Kurnool District. The Cauvery has its origin in Coorg and the rivers, the Hemavati, the Lokapavani, the Kapani, the Shimsha and the Arkavati are its tributaries. The Palar flows in the Kolar District and the Pennar flows in Kolar and Bangalore Districts and both join the Bay of Bengal.

Administrative Divisions.

7. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into ten districts, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar and Bellary.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive.

8. In Mysore State, a large measure of separation of the judiciary from the executive had been effected and steps were being taken to complete the separation of judicial and executive functions in the State at an early date. As a first step in this direction, all the Revenue Officers who were presiding over Magistrates' Courts were replaced by Judicial Officers of the rank of Subordinate Judges or Munsiffs.

Legislative Measures.

9. The Mysore Legislature passed 25 Acts during the year, including four Appropriation Acts. Of these, five were substantive enactments and the rest were amending or extending measures. Two ordinances were promulgated by the Rajpramukh during the year. The Mysore Civil Courts (Amending) Act, 1955 was intended to implement the Directive Principle of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive as envisaged in Article 50 of the Constitution of India. The Mysore Housing Board Act, 1955 provides for the establishment of a State Housing Board to replace the State Labour Housing Board. The

Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1955 enables the constitution of District Boards on the basis of direct elections from territorial constituencies, instead of the constitution by indirect elections by electoral colleges. The Mysore Laws (Extension to Bellary) Act, 1955, and the Mysore Revenue Laws (Extension to Bellary) Act, 1955, extend certain laws of Mysore to Bellary and repeals the corresponding Acts in force.

Receipts and Disbursements.

10. The total Revenue realised during the year 1955-56 was Rs. 25,34·77 lakhs and the Expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 25,35·08 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 0·31 lakh.

11. The total Receipts and Disbursements for the year including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance heads were Rs. 2,03,22·22 lakhs and Rs. 2,06,81·90 lakhs respectively and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 2,65·47 lakhs.

12. The State has two Houses of Legislature *viz.*, the Mysore Legislative Assembly consisting of 105 members and the Mysore Legislative Council consisting of 40 members.

13. The Council of Ministers of the Government of Mysore comprised of the Chief Minister and five other Ministers. As it was considered necessary to expand the Ministry during the year 1955-56, one more Minister was added to Council with effect from 19th May 1955.

Agrarian Reforms.

14. The Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952, which had been introduced in all parts of the State except Bellary District, during the previous years, was extended to Bellary District also. Similarly, the Mysore Land Improvements Loan Act, 1890, and the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894, were also extended to Bellary District.

15. The Mysore Religious and Charitable Inam Abolition Act of 1955 received the assent of the President on 19th August 1955. The rules relating to the disposal of Government waste lands for cultivation under the Mysore Land Revenue Code were amended according to which lands are to be granted for an upset price only to persons (1) who are landless and (2) who own less than four acres of wet or garden or 10 acres of dry, provided they are poor and *bona fide* agriculturists or intend to cultivate the land. Greater

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concession had been shown by way of waiving upset price to the extent of Rs. 200 in the case of grant of lands to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, who were poor.

16. An Act was passed by the Legislature to provide for the levy of tax on agricultural income derived from lands by growing commercial crops in the State. The Act received the assent of the Rajpramukh of Mysore on 3rd May 1955.

Revenue Board.

17. As a measure of expeditious disposal of appeals, the Mysore Board of Revenue was constituted and the Board commenced functioning from 29th September 1955.

Grow More Food Scheme

18. Grant of lands under the Grow More Food Scheme, which was introduced in 1942, has been revoked. It was directed that in the case of lands already granted under the Grow More Food Scheme but not yet confirmed to the grantees, the grants be confirmed to them, provided they were landless and they had cultivated the land continuously with effect from the date of grants for three years out of five years, that concession was extended to those who owned less than five acres of dry land or two acres of wet land. In deserving cases where leases had been cancelled due to nonfulfillment of the terms of the grant, it was directed that the same lands to be re-granted to the same lessees by a penal upset price.

Settlement Operations.

19. The original survey and settlement operations in Mysore State, which began in the year 1864-65 concluded in the year 1899-1900. The first re-survey and settlement which was taken up in the year 1900 was completed in the year 1929-30. The second revision survey settlement, which was sanctioned on 21st February 1953 had commenced settlement operations in Chitaldrug District and the work was nearing completion.

20. All the undisputed evacuee agricultural lands in the State were acquired under Displaced Persons (Compensation) Act. Those lands were allotted to displaced persons. During the year, the Evacuee Property Act, was abrogated so far as registering of fresh cases under the Act was concerned. Special efforts were made to unearth the hidden evacuee property before the target date, 7th April 1955, and a number of cases were registered, particularly in Bangalore District. Special staff were sanctioned for

speeding up the disposal of the judicial cases pending in the district.

Integration of Services.

21. The Government have agreed to the provision of enhanced "Central Deputation" Quotas in the I.A.S., and I.P.S. cadres, and accordingly, the strength and composition of cadres were revised by the Central Government.

Agriculture.

22. The Department of Agriculture held a State-wide Crop Competition. More than 2,300 ryots sent their entries. The record yield of paddy achieved by the competitors ranged from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds per acre. The honour of producing the highest yield of 10,392 pounds of paddy per acre went to a progressive farmer in T.-Narsipur Taluk. A provision of Rs. 5,00,000 was made for the construction of the Agricultural College and arrangements were made to start the construction of the building from January 1956.

Food and Civil Supplies

23. The food position was satisfactory and adequate supplies were available in the open market at reasonable rates. All Food-grains Control Orders including the Food-grains (Licensing and Procuring) Order, 1952 of the Government of India were repealed. In view of the satisfactory position of fuel supply, all fuel controls were completely removed with effect from 1st April 1955. In view of greater production and availability of cotton cloth and yarn in the open market, the system of issuing permits for movement of cloth and yarn was abolished with effect from 13th October 1955. The Mysore Cotton Dealers' Licensing Order, 1948 was also rescinded with effect from 1st Jaunary 1956.

National Highways

24. Under National High Ways, a total length of 311 miles and 5/2 furlongs of roads was maintained satisfactorily during the year. For original works on National Highways such as widening culverts, etc., a grant of Rs. 17,04,000 was sanctioned and an outlay of Rs. 17,44,628 was incurred. The works were undertaken as per the programme approved by the Government of India.

Water Supply

25. Under Water Supply and Drainage Schemes, an expenditure of Rs. 95,95,450 was incurred on these works up to end of March 1956.

Medical Facilities.

26. Nineteen new hospitals and dispensaries, seven of which were for women, were opened during the year. The otal number of medical institutions functioning during the

GENERAL

year stood at 560. Special attention was paid to the opening of dispensaries in rural areas.

27. There was on an average of one institution for 59·5 square miles and one for a population of 17,587 in the State including the Bellary district, as compared with 61·5 square miles and 18,171 of population at the end of 1954.

Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions.

28. With a view to ensure efficient working of the several Ayurvedic and Unani institutions, hospitals and dispensaries in the State, Government brought all of them under a unified control by placing them under the administrative charge of the Commissioner for Local Self-Government.

Health units.

29. One hundred and eighty-seven health units were functioning during the year. They were mostly situated in the Malnad and irrigated tracts of the State. There were six National Malaria Control Units working in the State. In order to protect the people against tuberculosis, mass B.C.G. vaccination campaign was launched in collaboration with the Central Government. Work had been started in the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore, on the possible endemicity and epidemicity of Virum Encephalities, the mystery disease in Mysore State.

Education.

30. The year 1955-56 was important in being the last year of the First Plan period and marked the achievements and progress under the First Plan. The year witnessed an allround increase in different grades of Public Institutions, except in the number of literacy classes conducted by the Mysore State Adult Education Council. On 31st March 1956, there were 13,152 (12,734) Public Institutions and 1,400 (1,421) Adult Literacy Classes including four Vidyapeethas, with a total enrolment of 9,93,257 (976,842) and 25,812 (24,953) pupils, respectively.

31. The new system of education was inaugurated throughout the State on "Sarvodaya Day" 30th January, 1955. Orders were passed in respect of the organisational pattern, rationalisation of holidays and working days and inculcation of the idea of dignity of manual labour and social service as an integral part of education.

Bhoodan-Vidyadan

32. The Government inaugurated on the 5th August 1955, all over the State, a campaign, called "Bhoodan-Vidyadan" for educational institutions under which an

appeal was made to people to donate lands to educational institutions. There was very good response tothis campaign and in the course of 10 days, lands to the extent of 26,48 acres and cash to the extent of Rs. 48,548 were collected besides four buildings. The collections up to 31st August 1955, were 27,688 acres of land and Rs. 48,648 in cash.

N.E.S. Blocks.

33. There were 17 National Extension Services Blocks functioning in the various parts of the State. There were keen demand from many parts of the State for the starting of more National Extension Services Blocks.

Trade and Industries

34. The Department continued to encourage and promote industrial activity in the State by rendering expert technical assistance and advice to establish new industries and to expand the existing ones wherever necessary.

Labour.

35. The labour conditions in the State were generally peaceful during the year except for a few disturbances here and there. In all such cases due to constant vigilance and timely intervention by departmental officers, the situation was brought under control resulting in the restoration of normal conditions with minimum loss of production.

"His Highness the Rajpramukh"

36. During the year, His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore attended and presided over a number of important public functions in the State.

37. An important event in the Royal family was the birth of Maharajakumari Sri Indrakshi Deviyavaru on 13th January 1956.

38. His Highness left Bangalore for East Africa on 23rd June 1955, and after visiting game sanctuaries and forests there, His Highness returned to Bangalore on 14th August 1955. During the period of His Highness's absence from the State, Her Highness the Yuvarani of Mysore officiated as Rajpramukh. As officiating Rajpramukh, Her Highness the Yuvarani presided over the first anniversary of the Bharatheeya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Mysore.

39. On the Republic Day of 1956, His Highness had broadcasted a message over the All-India Radio, Bangalore, and took salute at the Republic Ceremonial Parade at Bangalore.

40. His Highness attended the XII Session of the ECAFE at Bangalore on 2nd February 1956 and gave a lunch at the Bangalore Palace to meet the Prime Minister and the Delegates to the ECAFE Conference.

41. On the 20th February 1956, His Highness addressed the Joint Session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly and the Mysore Legislative Council (Budget Session) at Bangalore.

42. During the year, the following dignitaries from outside India visited the State: —

Their Excellencies Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khruschov and party from the U.S.S.R., Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal, His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia, Her Excellency Madame Soong Ching Ling, The Rani of Bhutan, His Imperial Majesty the Shahenshah and the Queen of Iran, and Dr. Hatta, Vice-President of Indonesia.

43. Among the distinguished persons who visited the State were :—

The President and Vice-President of the Indian Republic; Sri R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, Vice-Admiral S. N. Carlill, Chief of the Naval Staff, the Prime Minister of India and Party, Dr Hingorani and the party of Medical Specialists, Rear Admiral R. Subijakto and party of 11 members, the President of the Indian National Congress, Indo-American Agricultural Research Survey Team, Mr. Peter Richard Heydon, High Commissioner for Australia in India, Indonesian Military Mission, Official Language Commission, Prof. and Mrs. Oskar Lange, Polish Ambassador in America, six East German Experts in Raw Film Industry, Chinese Cultural Delegation, Armed Forces of Cambodia headed by Deputy Minister, Cambodia, Russian Steel Experts, Uganda Goodwill Mission, Press Delegation of Gold Coast, Rumanian Trade Delegation, West Indies Trade Delegation, and seven Representatives of Bristol Aircraft.

44. The important conferences held during the year were the Small Scale Industries Conference; and the ECAFE Conference.

45. The Committees which met during the year were :—

Elementary Education Committee, Madras ; prohibition Enquiry Committee. Advisory Committee on After-Care Programmes ; Elementary Education Committee ; Tungabhadra Board Meeting ; Members of the Assessment Committee on Basic Education ; Sittings of the 2nd Bench of Tribunal to settle the K.G.F. dispute ; Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Meeting of the State Advisory Board for Planning and Development ; Meeting of the Joint Select Committee to consider the Mysore Revision of State Law Bill, 1954 ; Committee of Size Holding of the Panel on Land Reform ; Meeting of K.G.F. Mining Board ; and University Joint Select Committee Meeting.

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION.

(i) (a) The Mysore Legislative Assembly.

46. The Legislative Assembly met twice during the year. The October-November Session commenced on the 10th October 1955 and adjourned on the 24th October 1955 at Mysore and resumed on the 16th November 1955 at Bangalore and concluded on the 1st December 1955. The Budget Session commenced on the 20th February 1956 and adjourned *sine die* on the 7th April 1956.

47. As required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Rajpramukh addressed the members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council assembled together on the 20th February 1956. The debates on the Motion of Thanks lasted for two days. Out of the three amendments moved, two were negatived and the other one was withdrawn.

48. Out of the 1,352 questions tabled for both the sessions, 1,312 questions were admitted, four questions were withdrawn and thirty-six questions were disallowed. Answers were furnished in regard to 1,126 questions upto 31st March 1956. Questions.

49. Fourteen short notice questions were admitted. Answers were furnished to four questions up to 31st March 1956. Short Notice Questions.

50. One hundred and seventy-eight resolutions tabled by members were admitted. Of them 10 resolutions were discussed, of which 9 resolutions were withdrawn and one was passed. Resolutions.

51. One special resolution during October-November 1955 Session and one special resolution during the Budget Session 1956 were adopted up to 31st March 1956. Special Resolutions.

52. Nine adjournment motions were tabled by members and all of them were disallowed as being out of order. Adjournment Motions.

53. Sri G. S. Bomme Gowda was declared elected to the Committee on Estimates held during the October-November Session 1955. Elections to the House Committee for the Legislative Assembly was held during the Budget Session 1956. Elections.

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Bills.

October-November Session 1955.

54. The following Bills were introduced and passed during the October Session 1955:—

(1) The Mysore Traffic Control Bill, 1955.
(2) The Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
(3) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1955.
(4) The Mysore City and Town Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
(5) The Mysore Revision of State Laws Bill, 1954 which was introduced during the October Session 1954 and referred to the Joint Select Committee, was passed during the October Session 1955.

The following Bills which were received from the Legislative Council were also passed :—

(1) The Mysore Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
(2) The Mysore Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
(3) The Mysore Labour Housing (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

Budget Session, 1956.

55. During the Budget Session 1956, the following Bills were introduced and passed:—

(1) The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1956.
(2) The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1956.
(3) The Madras Village Panchayats (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1956.
(4) The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1956.
(5) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956.

Financial Business.

56. The Chief Minister laid on the Table of the House the Schedule of Demands for Supplementary and Additional Grants for 1955-56 (I instalment) on the 11th October 1955, amounting to Rs. 1,14,66,000 and the Schedule of Demands for Supplementary and Additional Grants for 1955-56 (II instalment) on the 12th March 1956 amounting to Rs. 3,32,16,000, which were all voted by the House.

PROTECTION

Presentation of Budget for 1956-57.

57. During the Budget Session 1956, the Chief Minister presented the Budget Estimates for the year 1956-57 on the 12th March 1956. There was a general discussion on the Budget for three days and voting of demands for grants for 12 days. Nine hundred and twenty-six cut motions were tabled by members. All the demands were voted.

Laying of Reports.

58. The Chief Minister laid on the Table of the House on 10th October 1955, the Finance Accounts for the year 1952-53 and Audit Report for 1953, and the Appropriation Accounts for 1952-53 and Audit Report for 1954, and on 21st February 1956, the Finance Accounts for the year 1953-54 and Audit Report for 1954 and the Appropriation Accounts for the year 1953-54 and Audit Report for 1955.

59. The States Reorganisation Commission Report and the Report of the Special Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly were also considered. The discussion on the latter report had not been concluded.

60. The draft States Reorganisation Bill which was referred by the President, was taken up for consideration and discussion had not been concluded on 31st March 1956.

Half-an-hour Discussion.

61. Out of the seven half-an-hour discussions given notice of for both the sessions, four were discussed, one was disallowed and two were pending at the close of the sessions.

Condolence References.

62. The House condoled the deaths of Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Mysore, Shri G. V. Mavalankar, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Sriyuts: T. C. Basappa, sitting member of Legislative Assembly, Abdul Gaffar Khan, B. Mari Gowda and S. Nanjiah Setty, former members of the Representative Assembly.

(i) (b) The Mysore Legislative Council.

63. The Legislative Council met twice during the year. The October-November Session commenced on the 10th October 1955 and adjourned on the 24th October 1955 at Mysore, and again met in Bangalore on the 16th November and concluded on 1st December 1955. The Budget Session commenced on 21st February 1956 and adjourned *sine die* on 7th April 1956.

PROTECTION

64. As required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Rajpramukh addressed the members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council assembled together in the Town Hall on the 20th February 1956. The debates on the Motion of Thanks to His Highness the Rajpramukh lasted for three days. Two amendments were moved on the Motion of Thanks and both were withdrawn with the leave of the House.

Starred Questions.

65. Out of 251 questions that were tabled, 246 were admitted. Answers were furnished for 190 questions up to 31st March 1956. One question was withdrawn by the member who tabled it.

Unstarred Questions.

66. Out of 119 questions that were tabled, 111 were admitted and answers were furnished for 89, which were laid on the table of the House.

Short Notice Questions.

67. Twenty-five short-notice questions were tabled, out of which eight were disallowed, one was withdrawn. Answers were furnished for 15 short-notice questions up to 31st March 1956.

October-November Session 1955.

Bills.

68. The following Bills which were introduced in the Legislative Council were passed and transmitted to the Legislative Assembly for approval :—

1 The Mysore Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2 The Mysore Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
3 The Mysore Labour Housing (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

69. The following Bills which were received from the Legislative Assembly were passed by the Legislative Council during the session :—

1 The Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2 The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1955.
3 The Mysore City and Town Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4 The Mysore Revision of State Laws Bill, 1955.

Budget Session, 1956.

70. The following Bills which were received from the Legislative Assembly were passed by the Legislative Council during the session :—

1 The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1956.
2 The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1956.
3 The Madras Village Panchayats (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1956.
4 The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1956.
5 The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956.

71. Thirty-eight non-official resolutions tabled by the members were admitted. Seven resolutions were discussed and withdrawn by leave of the House. Four official resolutions were discussed and adopted. Resolutions.

72. Out of the five adjournment motions, four were disallowed and one was not pressed. Adjournment Motions.

73. One privilege motion tabled during October Session 1955 in respect of production of identity cards by members at the entrance to the public offices was disallowed. Privilege Motion.

74. A privilege issue regarding non-presentation of Budget simultaneously in both the Houses raised during Budget Session 1956, was ruled out by the Chair.

75. Election to the Public Health Board took place on 21st March 1956. Election.

76. The Minister for Revenue and Public Works laid on the Table, on behalf of the Chief Minister, on the 11th October 1955 the Schedule of Demands for Additional and Supplementary grants for the year 1955-56 (1st instalment). Financial Business.

77. On the 12th March 1956, the Minister for Law and Education presented the Budget for the year 1956-57 on behalf of Finance Minister, and on the same day, the Minister for Law and Education laid on the Table the Schedule of Demands for Supplementary and Additional grants for the year 1955-56 (2nd instalment). General discussion took place on all these demands.

PROTECTION

Laying of Reports.

78. The following Reports were laid on the Table of the House during October-November Session, 1955:—

The Finance Accounts for the year 1952-53, the Audit Report for 1953 and Appropriation Accounts for the year 1952-53 and Audit Report for 1954. The Joint Select Committee Report on the Mysore Revision of State Laws Bill, 1955, and the Special Committee Report on the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council were presented.

79. The Council discussed the States Reorganisation Commission Report from 17th November to 1st December 1955 and made some recommendations.

Draft States Reorganisation Bill.

80. The draft States Reorganisation Bill which was referred by the President, and was taken up for consideration and discussion had not been concluded on 31st March 1956.

Half-an-hour Debate.

81. Discussion under rule 42 of the rules of procedure of the Legislative Council of which notice was given in respect of the answers to three questions took place.

Condolence references.

82. Condolence references were made to the death of Sri U. P. Shankar Rao, M.L.C.; Sri Acharya Narendra Deva; Sri T. C. Basappa, M.L.A.: Her Highness the Dowagar Maharani of Mysore; and Sri G. V. Mavalankar, Speaker of Lok Sabha.

(ii) (a) Legislative Enactments.

1. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Act*, 1955 (3 *of* 1955).—This Act authorises the payment and appropriation of certain sums, from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the Services of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1956.

2. *The Mysore Agricultural Income-Tax Act*, 1955 (4 *of* 1955).—This Act provides for the levy of tax on agricultural income derived from lands used for growing commercial crops, *viz.*, areca, cardamom, chillies, coconut, coffee, coriander, cotton, ganja, garlic, grapes, groundnut, linaloe, mango, mulberry, onion, orange, plantains, pepper, potato, rubber, sesamum, sugarcane, tea and tobacco.

3. *The Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Act*, 1955 (5 *of* 1955).—This Act extends the principal Act to Bellary District and makes certain amendments therein.

4. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Act*, 1955 (6 *of* 1955).—This Act provides for the authorisation of appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amount spent on certain Services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1951, in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said Services.

5. *The Mysore Board of Revenue Act*, 1955 (7 *of* 1955).—This Act provides for the establishment of a Board of Revenue for the State and empowers the Board to exercise the appellate and revisional powers of the State Government under certain laws, and also the appellate and revisional powers of the Revenue Commissioner, Muzrai Commissioner, Commissioner for Land Records, Excise Commissioner, Commissioner of Sales-Tax, Commissioner for Local Self-Government and Commissioner of Stamps.

6. *The Madras General Sales-Tax (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1955 (8 *of* 1955).—This Act amends section 3 of the Madras General Sales-Tax Act, 1939 as in force in Bellary District, in order to enable the levy of sales-tax in advance.

7. *The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Act*, 1955 (9 *of* 1955).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1942 to enable the constitution of District Boards on the basis of direct elections from territorial constituencies instead of their constitution by indirect election by electoral colleges consisting of members of Village Panchayets in the District.

8. *The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1955 (10 *of* 1955).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1953, as in force in Bellary District for increasing the sales-tax on certain kinds of tobacco and its derivatives.

9. *The Mysore Sales-Tax (Third Amendment) Act*, 1955 (11 *of* 1955).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1948, for reducing the sales-tax on newsprint to six pies in the rupee and to provide for the collection of sales-tax from the first purchaser of groundnuts.

PROTEC-TION

10. *The Mysore Elementary Education (Amendment) Act,* 1955 (12 *of* 1955).—This Act repeals the provisions relating to Elementary Education Fund in the principal Act of 1941 in order to legalise the position consequent on the abolition of the said fund and also clarifies the entry in the schedule regarding the items of revenue on which education cess is leviable.

11. *The Mysore Sales-Tax (Second Amendment) Act,* 1955 (13 *of* 1955).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1948 which is in force in the State except Bellary District for the same purpose as Mysore Act 10 of 1955.

12. *The Mysore Laws (Extension to Bellary and Amendment) Act,* 1955 (14 *of* 1955) *and the Mysore Revenue Laws (Extension to Bellary) Act,* 1955 (15 *of* 1955).—These Acts extend certain laws of Mysore to Bellary District and repeal the corresponding laws in force in Bellary District.

13. *The Motor Vehicles (Mysore Amendment) Act,* 1955 (16 *of* 1955).—This Act amends sections 62 and 64 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939) in its application to the State, to enable the grant of temporary permits pending the decision on an application for the renewal of a permit or pending the decision of an appellate authority on an appeal under section 64, and to confer a right of a second appeal to the prescribed authority in order to give relief to parties aggrieved by appellate orders of the State Transport Authority.

14. *The Mysore Sales-Tax (Amendment) Act,* 1955 (17 *of* 1955).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1948 for establishing a Sales-Tax Appellate Tribunal and makes provision for other procedural matters connected therewith, for collection of sales-tax on sales by the State Government, for levy of sales-tax in advance and for certain other matters.

15. *The Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Act,* 1955 (18 *of* 1955).—This Act provides for the abolition of Religious and Charitable Inams in the State of Mysore except Bellary District.

16. *The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act,* 1955 (19 *of* 1955).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1948 to give adequate powers of control to the

Registrar for the satisfactory working of the co-operative movement and also to ensure prompt recovery of loans from borrowers.

17. *The Mysore Housing Board Act,* 1955 (20 *of* 1955).—This Act provides for the establishment of a State Housing Board to replace the State Labour Housing Board functioning under the Mysore Labour Housing Act, 1949, and makes provision for empowering the State Housing Board to formulate and execute housing schemes of a comprehensive character, so that adequate relief is afforded for the housing of all needy sections of the population in rural and urban areas including the labour population employed in organised industries.

18. *The Mysore City and Town Municipalities (Amendment) Act,* 1955 (21 *of* 1955).—This Act amends section 15 of Mysore Act VII of 1933, and section 17 of Mysore Act XXII of 1951 to enable the State Government to appoint a Special Officer for a period not exceeding one year for administering a Municipality, when the State Government is of opinion that it is not practicable to hold general elections before the expiry of the term of office of the members of a Municipal Council.

19. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Act,* 1955 (22 *of* 1955).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain further sums of money from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the Services of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1956.

20. *The Mysore Civil Courts (Amendment) Act,* 1955 (23 *of* 1955).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1883 for establishing a new class of Courts designated as Courts of Civil Judges in addition to the Courts of District Judges, Subordinate Judges, Munsiffs and Small Causes, and determines the pecuniary and appellate jurisdictions of the Courts.

21. *The Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Act,* 1955 (24 *of* 1955).—This Act amends section 7 of the principal Act of 1952 providing for revocation of a license if the holder of the license is convicted for exhibiting uncertified films or for exhibiting to children films certified for exhibition to adults only.

PROTECTION

22. *The Mysore Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Act*, 1955 (25 *of* 1955).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1951 to enable the levy of a survey fee on the holder of any land surveyed in municipal areas in the State in addition to the recovery of cost of labour employed and of the survey marks used in the survey of the land. It also authorises recovery of a portion of the expenses from the local authorities concerned.

23. *The Mysore Revision of State Laws Act*, 1955 (1 *of* 1956).—This Act repeals certain enactments and amends certain other enactments so as to bring them into accord with the Constitution of India and the Central Acts extended to the State of Mysore.

24. *The Mysore Labour Housing (Amendment) Act*, 1956 (2 *of* 1956).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1949 by deleting the provisions relating to levy of contribution.

25. *The Mysore Appropriation Act*, 1956 (3 *of* 1956).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the Services of the yearending on the 31st day of March 1956.

26. *The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Act*, 1956 (4 *of* 1956).—This Act amends the Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1950, for extending its duration up to and inclusive of the 31st day of December 1957.

27. *The Madras Village Panchayets (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1956 (5 *of* 1956).—This Act amends the provision section 10(1) of the Madras Village Panchayets Act, 1950, and confers powers on the State Government to extend the term of office of members of Panchayets by a period not exceeding two years.

28. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Act*, 1956 (6 *of* 1956).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the Services of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1957.

(ii) (b) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

1. Notifies the issue of an amendment to Rule 10 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Rules, 1953, regulating the payment of travelling allowance to a member, who proceeds to the place of meeting not being aware of its postponement or cancellation and to a member who is prevented from attending the meeting consequent on its postponement for want of quorum.

(No. L.D. 200—L.A. 4-55-1, dated the 25th May 1955.)

2. Notifies the issue of an amendment as sub-rule (3) to rule 14 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Rules, 1953, regulating the payment of travelling allowance and daily allowance to a mofussil member in regard to attendance at meetings having an interval of more than five days.

(No. L.D. 746—L.A. 11-55-1, dated the 10th August 1955.)

3. Notifies the issue of Rules specifying the articles with which the four rooms in the Residences of the Chairman and the Speaker are to be furnished and maintained at State expense.

(No. L. D. 580—L.A. 7-55-1, dated the 25th July 1955.)

4. Notifies the issue of an amendment to the Notification No. L.D. 580/LA. 7-55-1, dated the 25th July 1955, relating to the furnishing and maintenance of the four rooms in the Residences of the Chairman and the Speaker declaring that the said Notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of August 1952.

(No. L.D. 1578—L.A. 7-55-2, dated the 13th December 1955.)

5. Notifies certain visits of the Chairman of the Legislative Council to the Legislatures of Delhi, Bombay, Hyderabad and Coorg during 1955, to be 'Official Business' for the purposes of section 7 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1952.

(No. L.D. 1032—L.A. 19-55-2, dated the 22nd September 1955.)

PROTECTION

6. Notifies certain visits of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to the Houses of Parliament and also to the Legislatures of Bombay, Hyderabad, Bihar and Madras, to be "Official Business" for the purposes of section 7 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1952.

(No. L.D. 1598—L.A. 48-55-2, dated the 19th December 1955.)

7. Notifies the visit of the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to Delhi during December, 1955, to visit Parliament in session to be "Official Business" for the purposes of section 7-A of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1952.

(No. L.D. 1701—L.A. 55-55-2, dated the 9th January 1956.)

8. Notifies the visit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to Magadi on the 2nd October 1955, in connection with the inauguration of the National Extension Scheme and the Gandhi Jayanthi, to be "Official Business" for the purposes of section 7 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1952.

(No. L.D. 1775—L.A. 61-55-2, dated the 18th January 1956.)

9. Notifies the issue of an amendment omitting sub-rule (9) of Rule 12 of the Mysore Legislature Secretariat (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1952.

(No. L.D. 1592—L.A. 47-55-1, dated the 19th December 1955.)

10. Notifies the issue of an amendment, as sub-rule (8) to Rule 10 of the Mysore Legislature Secretariat (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1952, empowering the Secretary, Mysore Legislature, to make temporary appointments for a period not exceeding six months, subject to certain conditions.

(No. L.A. 1786—L.A. 62-55-4, dated the 19th January 1956.)

11. Notifies the Assistant Commissioners of Labour as Inspectors under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(No. L.S. 5461—L.W. 104-55-2, dated 13th September 1955).

12. Notifies the Mysore Government in the Labour Department as the sanctioning authority for the purpose of sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952.

(No. L.S. 6075—L.W. 122-55-2, dated 27th September 1955).

13. Appoints Inspectors under sub-section (1) and (6) of section 9 of the Factories Act.

(No. L.S. 1164—L.W. 21-55-2, dated 30th April 1955).

14. Issues amendment to Sub-Rule (5) of Rule 21 of the Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 187—L.W. 218-54-5, dated 6th April 1955).

15. Issues amendment to Clause (1) of Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 21 of the Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

(No. 11025—L.W. 118-55-3, dated 30th January 1956).

16. Issues amendment to Rule 22 of the Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 10138—L.W. 59-55-3, dated 5th January 1956).

17. Publishes the Mysore Boiler Rules, 1956 under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (Central Act V of 1923).

(No. L.S. 12022—L.W. 140-55-3, dated 22nd February 1956).

18. Notifies that the administration of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in the State has been entrusted to the Chairman, Labour Housing Corporation in his individual capacity.

(No. L.S. 1321—L.W. 30-55-2, dated 7th May 1955).

19. Notifies the extension of Rules made in Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to disputes involving working journalists.

(No. L.S. 7850—L.W. 157-55-2, dated 10th November 1955).

20. Issues amendment to Industrial Dispute (Mysore) Rules, 1951—Section 38 of the Act.

(No. L.S. 8530—L.W. 176-55-2, dated 29th November 1955).

21. Notifies the draft Amendment of Rule 25 of the Industrial Dispute (Mysore) Rule, 1951.

(No. L.S. 10438—L.W. 230-55-1, dated 16th January 1956).

22. Notifies the amendment to Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules 1951—Section 38 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, etc.

(No. L.S. 1654—L.W. 259-55-2, dated 16th February 1956).

PROTECTION

23. Notifies the declaration of B.T.C., Ltd., Bangalore as public utility service for a period of six months.

(No. L.S. 2608—L.W. 57-55-2, dated 29th June 1955).

24. Notifies the amendments to the Mysore Industrial Employment (S.O.s) Rules, 1951 (Section 15 of the Industrial Employment Act, 1946)—Extension of Mysore Laws and Rules to Bellary District.

(No. L.S. 2685—L.W. 61-55-1, dated 1st July 1955).

25. Notifies further amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Mysore Rules, 1953—Extension to Bellary District.

(No. L.S. 8708—L.W. 61-55-4, dated 5th December 1955).

26. Declares Monday, the 15th August 1955, the celebration of the Independence Day, as a paid Holiday to workers in Government Industrial Concerns in the State.

(No. L.S. 4346—L.W. 77-55-1, dated 5th August 1955).

27. Declares Saturday, the 26th November 1955 as full Holiday to the workers in Governmet Industrial Concerns, Bangalore.

(No. L.S. 8347—L.W. 172-55-2, dated 24th November 1955).

28. Declares the Iron and Steel Industry in the State as public utility service for purposes of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a period of six months from 1st July 1955.

(No. L.S. 10140—L.W. 219-55-2, dated 5th January 1956).

29. Extends the term of office of the Members of the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation until 1st April 1956.

(No. L.S. 10254—L.W. 224-55-2, dated 9th January 1956).

30. Extends the term of office of the Members of the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation until 1st June 1956.

(No. L.S. 832—L.W. 224-55-4, dated 30th April 1956).

31. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873 (Central Act No. V of 1873), the Mysore Government Savings Bank Rules, 1955 were published.

(No. F.L. (B) 4265—6 Bud. 16-55-1, dated 6th July 1955).

32. Notifies 1st November 1955 as the date on which the term of office of the members of the body exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Municipal Council of Bellary Municipality, shall expire.

(No. L. 9406—Ml. 207-55-1, dated 29th October 1955).

33. Issues orders appointing with effect from 1st November 1955 the Sub-Division Officer, Bellary Sub-Division, Bellary, as the Special Officer, for a period of one year, to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the body exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Municipal Council of Bellary Municipality, immediately before the said date.

(No. L. 9416—Ml. 207-55-3, dated 29th October 1955).

34. Notifies 1st November 1955 as the date on which the term of office of the members of the body exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Municipal Council of Hospet Municipality, shall expire.

(No. L. 9411—Ml. 207-55-2, dated 29th October 1955).

35. Appoints with effect from 1st November 1955, the Sub-Division Officer, Hospet Sub-Division, Hospet, as the Special Officer, for a period of one year, to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the body exercising and performing the duties of the Municipal Council of Hospet Municipality immediately before the said date.

(No. L. 9422—Ml. 207-55-4, dated 29th October 1955).

36. Directs that irrespective of the nature and value of land and irrespective of the value of malki thereon, the forest authorities may auction the malki or otherwise dispose of according to rules, etc.

(No. R 6.888-89—L.R. 469-54-33, dated 22nd April 1955).

PROTECTION

37. Orders amendment to the Saw Pits and Saw Mills (Control) Rules, 1948 Proviso *re* : establishment of Saw Pits etc.

(No. A.F. 734—Ft. 5-55-2, dated 25th April 1955)

38. Sanctions the surrender of an area of 10 acres out of S. No. 42 of Mallathalhalli State Forest to the Revenue Department.

(No. A.F. 100-1—Ft. 1-55-3, dated 4th May 1955).

39. Fixes a time limit for the removal of timber and other forest produce from the forests, personal responsibility for missing stocks of timber etc.

(No. A.F. 1608-9—Ft. 3-55-2, dated 24th May 1955).

40. Accords sanction to lift the economy cut in respect of certain stationery articles.

(No. M. 4496-595—P. & S. 26-55-2, dated 4th June 1955).

41. Accords sanction for the revival of the system of issue of cheques by the officer-in-charge of the State Huzur Treasury on bills preferred against Government in the City of Bangalore.

(No. Fl. (R) 1009-1109—B. & T. 44-55-2, dated 26th July 1955).

42. Sanctions the continuance of the concessions granted under M.R.P. rules in the Taluks of Heggadadevankote, Periyapatna, Hunsur, Shikarpur and Sorab for a further period of 2 years.

(No. A.F. 3610-14—Ft. 25-55-3, dated 28th July 1955).

43. Approves that in cases of indents for supply of seeds other than mentioned in the Government order of 6th January 1953, the supplies will be billed for at actual cost of collection etc., *plus* 10 per cent towards overhead charges.

(No. A.F. 3685-6—Ft. 26-55-2, dated 29th July 1955).

44. Sanctions a rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 bamboo seedlings ex-nursery site for sale to the public.

(No. A.F. 3687-8—Ft. 28-55-2, dated 29th July 1955).

45. Sanctions the scale of cash relief to the sufferers in accidental fires.

(No. R. 10-7194-207—R.M. 18-55-4, dated 30th July 1955).

46. Prescribes accounts test to officers and officials.
(No. Fl. (B) 6328-427—L.F.A. 23-55-2, dated 12th August 1955).

47. Passes orders *re* : special locality leave to officers of the Forest Department working in certain Ranges (Art. 214 C. of the Mysore Services Regulations).
(No. Fl. (B) 7412—C.R. 1-55-51, dated 17th September 1955).

48. Sanctions continuance of a rate of Rs. 90 per set of cart wheel materials.
(No. A.F. 5743-4—Ft. 42-55-2, dated 29th September 1955).

49. Orders the surrender of 100 acres from Gattipur State Forest, Bangalore District to the Revenue Department.
(No. A.F. 6376-9—Ft. 55-5, dated 11th October 1955).

50. Sanctions the change of nomenclature " Afforestation of Barren areas " to " Afforestation of Waste Lands ".
(No. A.F. 6939-7010—Ft. 50-55-2, dated 24th October 1955).

51. Accords sanction to the continuance of the staff of the Bird Sanctuary at Ranganthittu for a period of one year from 1st July 1955.
(No. 7919-20—Ft. 19-55-14, dated 14th November 1955).

52. Introduces the Improved System of Office Procedure in all Divisional Offices.
(No. A.F. 8910-13—Ft. 62-55-2, dated 10th December 1955).

53. Orders that rules in force in the State *re*: grant of relief in distress in case of accidental fires etc., shall also apply to cases of distress arising in Bellary District.
(No. R. 10-15022-24—R.M. 26-55-19, dated 21st December 1955).

54. Orders the disafforestation of the entire block of 50 acres out of S. No. 398 of Kergod village.
(No. A.F. 9686-8—Ft. 1-55-10, dated 2nd January 1956).

55. Orders disafforestation of 8 acres of land out of Ghatral Rampur Kaval, Kanakapur Taluk.
(No. A.F. 10644-6—Ft. 1-55-12, dated 24th January 1956).

56. Orders surrender of 225 acres of land in Guduvemala, Hunsur Taluk reserved for Agricultural Co-operative Farming to the Revenue Department.
(No. A.F. 11417-20—Ft. 1-55-15, dated 14th February 1956).

PROTECTION

57. Grants permission for constructing a Mantapa over the existing Ganapathi Idol in Devarayanadurga State Forest, Tumkur District.

(No. A.F. 12266—F., dated 3rd March 1956).

58. Accords sanction for the supply of one maund of good sandalwood dust suitable for burning as incense to the Golden Temple at Amritsar every year.

(No. R. 7-19150-53—Mux. 328-55-1, dated 12th March 1956).

59. Sanctions powers to the Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests on Timber Smuggling Prevention Duty under Section 65 (1) (a), (b), (d) of the Mysore Forest Act.

(No. A.F. 13033—Ft. 73-55-1, dated 20th March 1956).

60. Constitutes the first Regulated Market Committee for Chintamani under section 5 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(No. S.R. 450—Mart. 4-55-2, dated 19th April 1955).

61. Declares Potatoes and Myrobalans as Agricultural produce under clause (a) of section 3 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(No. S.R. 2150—Mart. 9-55-2, dated 1st June 1955).

62. Declares that with effect from 20th June 1955 the area within the jurisidiction of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore shall be a Market established for certain Agricultural commodities under section 4 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(No. S.R. 2152—Mart. 9-55-3, dated 1st June 1955).

63. Declares that the whole of Bangalore District shall be the area to be served by the Bangalore Regulated Market.

(No. S.R. 2154—Mart. 9-55-3, dated 1st June 1955).

64. Notifies amendment to Rule 35 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Rules, 1947 to provide for sanctioning supplementary grants to the Market Committees.

(No. S.R. 6885—Mart. 20 (a) 55-3, dated 1st November 1955)

65. Declares Hippe seed, Castor seed, Niger, Sesamum, Avare and Horsegram as agricultural produce in the Regulated Market, Tumkur under section 4 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(No. S.R. 7477—Mart. 41-55-2, dated 21st November 1955).

66. Constitutes the first Regulated Market Committee for Bangalore under section 5 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(No. S.R. 10595—Mart. 53-55-2, dated 2nd February 1956).

67. Constitutes the first Regulated Market Committee for Sira under section 5 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(No. S.R. 10600—Mart. 54-55-2, dated 2nd February 1956).

68. Issues orders reconstituting the market committees for a period of one year from 23rd August 1955 for regulating the procedure for the conduct of business in the Government Cocoon Markets.

(No. S.R. 7303—Seri 129-55-2, dated 14th November 1955).

69. Notifies amendment to the "Rules for the conduct of Government Servants" in the State under Rule 1. "No Government servant who has a wife living shall contract another marriage without first obtaining the permission of the Government, notwithstanding that such subsequent marriage is permissible under the law for the time being applicable to him."

(No. Ch.S. 13077—Misc. 92-55-1, dated 17th October 1955).

70. Issues further amendments to the Mysore Cinematograph Rules, 1946 to the "Conditions of License" in the Forms A and B annexed to the said Rules after items (2A).

(No. H.A. 3961-72—Pol. 118-55-2, dated 2nd September 1955).

71. Notifies further amendments to the Mysore Cinematograph Rules, 1946, "In Form A and B of the said Rules conditions 9(a) and 9(b) shall be omitted."

(No. H.A. 5426-37—Pol. dated 22nd October 1955).

PROTECTION

72. Notifies further amendment to the Mysore Cinematograph Rules, 1946, after Rule 54, " Every theatre shall be provided with a sufficient number of drinking water taps for men and women separately but in no case shall there be less than two water taps, one for men and the other for women. The water taps shall be connected to a water supply pipe, or when the supply of water by the pipe is cut off or when there is no water supply pipe, to a tank containing pure drinking water."

(No. H.A. 5903-14--Pol. 240-55-2, dated 11th November 1955).

73. Makes certain amendments to the ,'Rules for the Organisation and Regulation of the Village Police in Mysore '' published under the Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 230-J, dated the 16th October 1872, as amended from time to time and continued in force by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act.

(No. H.A. 3789-3800—Pol. 109-55-2, dated 27th August 1955).

74. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the Mysore Police Act, 1908 (Mysore Act V of 1908), extends the said section 56 to certain areas in Bellary District, with effect from the 14th November 1955.

(No. H.A. 5767-69—Pol. 151-55-8, dated 8th November 1955).

75. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Mysore Police (Amendment) Act, 1954 (Mysore Act 20 of 1954), specifies the 14th November 1955 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force in Bellary Town and Hospet Town of Bellary District.

(No. H.A. 5770-72—Pol. 151-55-9, dated 8th November 1955).

76. Appoints the 1st day of October 1955 as the date on which the Mysore Police Act, 1908 (Mysore Act V of 1908) shall extend to Bellary District.

(No. H.A. 4649-52--Pol. 151-55-2 dated, 26th September 1955).

77. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Mysore Laws (Extension to Bellary, and Amendment) appoints the 1st day of October 1955 as the date on which the Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1952, (Mysore Act XXIII of 1952) shall extend to Bellary District.

(No. H.A. 4665-68—Pol. 151-55-6, dated 26th September 1955).

78. Appoints the 1st day of October 1955 as the date on which the Home Guards Act 1941 (Mysore Act XIV of 1941) shall extend to Bellary District.

(No. H.A. 4653-56—Pol. 151-55-3, dated 26th September 1955).

79. Appoints the 1st day of October 1955 as the date on which the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Act, 1911 (Mysore Act XI of 1911), shall extend to Bellary District.

(No H.A. 4661-64—Pol. 151—55-5, dated 26th September 1955).

80. Appoints the 1st day of October 1955 as the date on which the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Act, 1911, (Mysore Act XI of 1911), shall come into force in Bellary District.

(No. H. A. 4910-13—Pol. 151—55-9, dated 1st October 1955).

81. Directs that the provisions of the Mysore Police (Amendment) Act, 1954 (Mysore Act 20 of 1954), shall come into force in certain specified areas on the 9th day of April 1956.

(No. H. A. 9712-25—Pol. 464—55-4, dated 31st March 1956).

82. Specifies certain officers to grant licence under section 38 B of the Mysore Police Act, 1908 (Mysore Act V of 1908), in respect of certain areas noted against them.

(No. H. A. 9726-39—Pol. 464—55-5, dated 31st March 1956).

83. Repeals the Mysore Prevention of Food Adulteration Act from 1st day of June 1955 by the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) Central Act as per Notification No. F. 9-4—55-D, dated 9th May 1955, New Delhi.

(No. M. 5097-5101—Med. dated 30th June 1956).

84. Notifies the extending of the Supression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1936 (Mysore Act No. VIII of 1936), with the exception of sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 to the areas included within the Municipal Limits of Arsikere Town of Hassan District with effect from 1st October 1955.

(No. M. 13360- PH. 86—55-2, dated 24th September 1955).

85. Repeals with effect from 1st November 1955, the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952.

(No L. D. 1416—Legis. 4—55-102, dated 24th November 1955).

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86. Notifies regulating the distribution, rationing and licensing of Cement Dealers in the State.

87. Notifies the Cotton Control Order 1955, regulating the procurement, distribution, price fixation and licensing of cotton in the State replacing the Cotton Control Order, 1950.

(iii) Police.

Strength.

83. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force as on 31st December 1955 was 2,112 officers and 9,899 constables as against 2,099 officers and 9,890 constables during the previous year.

84. A temporary staff of 133 officers and 512 constables of civil police were employed during the year.

Armed Police.

85. The permanent sanctioned strength of the Armed Reserve Police including Mysore Palace Guards was 2,994.

Lent officers.

86. The services of 77 officers and 156 men of civil police were lent to other departments of Government, Corporate bodies, K.G.F., Mines, temples, etc.

Health of the Force.

87. During the year, 160 officers and 1,882 men attended the Hospital as against 141 officers and 1,798 men during the previous year.

Recruitment.

88. Two hundred and eighty-five persons were appointed during the year.

Casualities.

89. The total number of casualities during the year was 395 (332), of these 198 retired, 58 resigned, 50 were treated as deserters, 12 were dismissed, 56 died and 12 were removed or discharged.

Police training school.

90. Sixty-six daffedars and 722 police constables passed out of the Police Training School.

Education.

91. There were 240 (468) illiterate police constables during the year.

Departmental Punishments.

92. The percentage of departmental punishments of the subordinate officers and men to actual strength excluding black mark were :—

	1954	*1955*
1. Absence without leave ...	11·3	12·0
2. For offences other than absence ...	9·95	8·1

93. Two officers and 17 men of the force were prosecuted under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws during the year. One officer and 10 men were judicially punished.

94. The cost of the police force under all heads was Rs. 1,16,47,324 during the financial year 1954-55 as against Rs. 1,12,57,397 in the previous financial year 1953-54. Cost of the force.

95. A sum of Rs. 27,487 was paid as rewards to 6,527 officers and men of the police force and 484 private persons. In addition a sum of Rs. 1,250 was offered by the Deputy General Manager, United Commercial Bank, Calcutta, as reward to the police officers who were responsible for the arrest of the accused Sham Sundar Lal with several aliases and who is notorious Inter-State cheat. An equal sum of Rs. 1,250 offered by the United Commercial Bank, Calcutta, was paid to a private person who gave information for the arrest of the accused Sham Sundar Lal. Rewards.

96. The Government of India has awarded the Police Medal to the following officers in recognition of their meritorious service :—

1. Sri K. Basavappa, Assistant Superintendent of Police, C.I.D.
2. Sri K. Hutchuraya, Police Inspector, Bangalore North.
3. Sri G. V. Venkatappa, Police Inspector, Mandya District.

97. The Fire Brigade Units in the State attended to 121 (148) calls during the year. The total loss due to fire was estimated at Rs. 59,248 (Rs. 2,86,780). The property involved in the fire was worth about Rs. 1,71,935 (Rs. 18,14,089). Fire Fighting

98. There was close co-operation between the village police and the regular police in the prevention and detection of crime. Village Police

99. The Station Vigilance Committees which were formed as an experimental measure in Bangalore Corporation area from September 1954, were formed at all Taluk Headquarter Stations during the year, as those Committees proved very helpful to promote greater cordiality and co-operation between the public and the police in the prevention and detection of crime. Station Vigilance Committees.

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Habitual Criminals.

100. History sheets were being maintained in the Central D.I.B. only in respect of Inter-State and Inter-District Criminals who were dangerous with extensive operations in the State. Those criminals were termed as C.I.D. (State) criminals.

Foreign Criminals.

101. There were 278 Foreign Criminals in the list at the close of the year.

Habitual offenders.

102. One hundred and thirty-eight persons were registered as habitual offenders during the year bringing the total at the end of the year to 300. In the other Districts, 125 offenders were reported to the District Magistrates for registration.

Finger Print Bureau.

103. There were 33,200 Finger Print Slips on record at the commencement of the year. Four thousand four hundred and thirty-nine slips were received for record and no slips were eliminated during the year.

Search slips.

104. Out of 8,689 search slips received for search. 1,819 were traced.

105. Examinations were conducted and expert opinion was furnished in 136 cases from the Scientific Laboratory,

106. The total number of unnatural deaths were :—

	Causes		*1954*	*1955*
1	Accidental drowning	...	1,454	1,359
2	Suicidal drowning	...	457	443
3	Suicidal hanging	...	217	297
4	Poisoning	...	9	7
5	Motor accidents	...	85	39
6	Fall from heights	...	146	161
7	Railway accidents	....	49	43
8	Electric Shock	...	41	40
9	Lightning	...	16	5
10	Snake bite	...	63	59
11	Burns	...	131	100
12	Wild beasts	...	11	13
13	Mining	...	20	21
14	Crushed from weight	...	2	6
15	Gunshot accidents	...	...	4
16	Other causes	...	410	506
	Total	...	3,111	3,100

107. In 1,696 cases, autopsy was conducted during the year as against 1,355 in the previous year.

Post-Mortem Examination.

108. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven prosecutions were launched during the year as against 2,138 cases in the previous year.

Night Kaval cases.

109. The enforcement of the Night Kaval system was relaxed by amending Rule 31-A of the Mysore Village Police Rules, giving discretion to the District Magistrates to enforce the system in any village or villages, where it is deemed necessary for a specified period, thereby practically abolishing the existing system all over the State with effect from 27th August 1955.

110. The following table shows the incidence of grave crimes in relation to the prices of staple foodstuffs :—

Year	Seer per rupee			Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House Breaking and Theft	Theft		Total
	Rice	Ragi	Jola					Ordinary	Cattle	
1954 ...	2·0	3·4	3·4	170	15	101	2,600	4,806	536	8,229
1955 ...	2·0	4·0	4·0	185	20	85	2,385	5,429	603	8,707

111. The following statement shows the classification of murder cases according to motive :—

		1954	*1955*
1.	Sexual jealousy	32	44
2.	Family dispute	20	43
3.	Faction or feuds	12	20
4.	Murder for gain	10	15
5.	Other causes	96	63
		170	185

Infanticide

112. Four cases of infanticide were reported from Bangalore North and five cases from Bangalore South.

Prohibition

113. Prohibition continued to be in force in six out of the 10 districts of the State and also in two taluks of Bangalore district and four taluks of Hassan district. The Madras Prohibition Act was in force in Bellary District ever since its merger with the Mysore State in 1953 and the provisions of the Mysore Prohibition Act were extended to Bellary

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District from 1st November 1955 in Notification No. S.R. 6549 Pbn. 7-55-2, dated 18th October 1955.

114. No permits were issued to tap toddy from the date and coconut trees in dry districts for use in wet districts during the year.

115. Out of 20,278 persons involved in prohibition cases, 17,080 cases ended in conviction during the year. Out of a sum of Rs. 2,71,747-8-0 levied as fine, Rs. 2,35,184 was recovered.

116. The number of various types of vehicles registered during the year were :—

1. No. of vehicles registered 12,573
2. No. of buses plying for hire 1,588
3. No. of taxies and auto-rikshaws plying for hire. 602

117. The following statement shows the number of accidents caused by various types of motor vehicles during 1954 and 1955 :—

Type of the vehicle	*1954*	*1955*
1. Military vehicles	45	5
2 Motor cars	526	307
3. Buses	285	208
4. Lorries	265	279
5. Motor cycles	57	62
6. Motor Auto-rickshaws ...	119	4
7. Jeeps	...	15
8. Taxies	...	44
9. Other classes of vehicles ...	...	27
Total ...	1,295	951

118. Of 951 cases, there was loss of life in 68 cases (85).

119. During the year, 20,733 cases were put up under the Motor Vehicles Act (20,353). Of these, 18,777 cases ended in conviction (18,284).

120. The films certified by the Central Board of Film Censors and the Regional Boards at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were continued to be exhibited in the cinema houses in the State. The total number of cinema houses in the State at the end of the year was 137.

121. There were 102 touring talkies in the State at the end of the year.

122. A sum of Rs. 4,93,032 was collected as show tax from the cinema houses during the year.

(iv) Criminal Justice

123. The number of criminal appeals instituted during the year was 92 (95). Eleven (18) appeals were preferred by the Government against the orders of acquittal.

Disposals.

124. There were for disposal 198 appeals involving 330 persons, including 106 appeals involving 178 persons from the previous year. Of these, 139 (54) appeals involving 224 (128) persons were disposed of. In 79 appeals involving 116 persons the convictions and sentences were confirmed, in 20 cases involving 35 persons the sentences were reduced or altered, in 36 cases involving 66 persons the sentences were reversed and in three cases involving four persons new trials or further enquiry were ordered.

Average duration.

125. The average duration of the 139 appeals disposed of was 331·6 (308·01) days.

Reference under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

126. Including the one case involving one person pending from the previous year, there were in all two references involving two persons. In one case involving one person the accused was acquitted and set at liberty, and in the other case the conviction was confirmed but the sentence of death was commuted to one of transportation for life.

Miscellaneous Appeal.

127. No Miscellaneous Appeal was pending at the end of the previous year and no such appeal was received during the year.

Revision.

128. The number of copies of judgments and orders of the lower courts received in the High Court during the year was 1,052 (1,016).

129. The number of cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken by the High Court *suo motu* in revision was 29 involving 39 persons (including eight cases involving 13 persons pending from the previous year). Twenty-three cases involving 32 persons were disposed of, leaving six cases involving seven persons pending at the end of the year.

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Revision Petitions.

130. Four hundred and forty-eight revision petitions involving 759 persons were disposed of, leaving 119 petitions involving 220 persons pending at the end of the year.

Case under the Contempt of Courts Act.

131. There were 13 cases involving 16 persons for disposal. Of these, six cases involving eight persons were disposed of during the year.

Courts subordinate to the High Court.

132. Excluding Revenue Officers, who were Ex-Officio Magistrates, the number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year (excluding Bellary District) was 60 (61).

133. As a first step towards the implementation of the scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, the Civilian Officers presiding over Magistrates' Courts were replaced by officers of the Judicial Department.

134. The receipts of the criminal courts other than the High Court amounted to Rs. 6,32,183 (Rs. 5,59,690) and the expenditure was Rs. 4,65,193 (Rs. 4,65,740).

135. The total number of offences reported during the year was 87,158 (88,089).

Persons brought to trial.

136. Including the persons awaiting trial at the close of the previous year; the number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 1,26,036 (excluding 418 persons for trial before the Courts of Sessions) during the year against 1,26,992 in the previous year. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 1,12,787 (1,10,553) were disposed of. The total number of persons convicted was 81,804 and of persons acquitted or discharged was 27,055. The proportion of persons convicted to those acquitted or discharged was 75·1 to 24·9 (74·3 : 25·7).

Offences punishable under Special and Local Laws.

137. The number of persons brought to trial under this head was 75,784 (82,638) or 60·1 (65·0) per cent. The cases against 73,864 were disposed of, of whom 68,846 or 91·8 per cent were convicted.

Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts.

138. The Stipendiary Magistrates other than the District Magistrates had to deal with 91,486 cases involving 1, 26,033 persons. The number of cases disposed of was 86,458 involving 1,12,784 persons.

Average duration.

139. In the courts of District Magistrates the average duration of cases disposed of was 26·3 (27·6) days. In the courts of other Stipendiary Magistrates it was 33·7 (35·9) days.

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Examination of witnesses.

140. The total number of witnesses examined in the Courts of the Magistrates and of the Sessions Judges was 57,676 (62,062).

Juvenile Offenders.

141. The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts of the Magistrates and of the Sessions Judges was 1,754 (1,396). The number convicted was 1,643 (1,283).

Sessions work.

142. The number of Sessions Cases pending at the beginning of the year was 33 involving 55 persons. One hundred and seventy-one cases involving 363 persons were received during the year. One hundred and fifty-eight cases involving 321 persons were disposed of, leaving 46 cases involving 97 persons at the end of the year.

Average duration.

143. The average duration of Sessions Cases disposed of was 75·6 (70·3) days.

Appeals

144. The Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court had to deal with 1,060 appeals preferred by 1,783 persons. Of these, 836 appeals relating to 1,334 persons were disposed of, leaving 224 appeals preferred by 449 persons.

145. Out of 242 (287) appeals for disposal in the Magistrates Courts, 212 (322) were disposed of, leaving 30 (137) at the end of the year.

146. In the Courts of the Sessions Judges there were for disposal 818 (588) appeals. Of these, 624 (404) were disposed of, leaving 194 (184) at the end of the year.

147. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the Sessions Judges was 106·4 (70·5) days. The average duration of appeals disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts was 203·3 (119·4) days.

Revision.

148. The number of revision cases disposed of by the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates was 111 (58) and 85 (130) respectively. The average duration of revision cases disposed of by the Sessions Judges was 93·9 (83·8) days.

Punishments.

149. One person was sentenced to death. Forty-two persons were sentenced to transporation for life. Of the 6,339 persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment, 5,780 were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under and the remaining 559 for longer periods.

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150. The number of persons fined was 73,620 (73,474). The amount of fine imposed and realised was Rs. 7,11,256 and Rs. 5,52,322 respectively.

Courts in Bellary District.

151. The number of Criminal Courts in the District was 11 during the year.

Sessions Cases.

152. Seventeen Sessions Cases involving 33 persons were disposed of during the year.

Criminal Appeals.

153. Out of 50 criminal appeals involving 61 persons for disposal, 41 appeals involving 51 persons were disposed of during the year, leaving nine appeals involving ten persons pending at the end of the year.

Revision

154. Only one revision petition was filed during the year and it was disposed of.

Courts of other Magistrates.

155. There were in all 17,019 cases for disposal before the Magistrates. Of these, 16,148 cases were disposed of leaving 871 cases pending at the end of the year.

Appeals.

156. Out of the 132 appeals for disposal, 112 were disposed of, leaving 20 appeals pending at the end of the year.

(v) Civil Justice

157. The Jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

158. The number of First Appeals instituted during the year was 210 (including 2 refiled) as against 356 in the previous year.

159. Including 1,134 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 1,344 as against 1,180 appeals in the previous year. The number of appeals disposed of was 620 of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,70,418 as against 46 of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,27,823 in the previous year.

Average duration.

160. The average duration of 620 appeals disposed of during the year was 800·3 (864·19) days.

161. The number of Second Appeals filed during the year was 560 including 1 refiled (614).

162. Including 1,022 appeals pending from the previous year the total number of Second Appeals for disposal was 1,582 (1,524). The number of appeals disposed of was 301 (504). Second appeals Disposed.

163. The average duration of 301 Second Appeals disposed of was 403·9 (302·45) days.

164. Including 57 Miscellaneous Appeals pending from the previous year, there were 137 (118) appeals for disposal, out of which 88 (61) appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 49 (57) at the end of the year. Miscellaneous Appeals.

165. The number of Civil Revision Petitions pending at the beginning of the year was 447. The number filed was 751 (629) making a total of 1,198 petitions for disposal during the year. Of these 437 (529) were disposed of, leaving 761 (447) petitions pending at the end of the year. Civil Revision Petitions.

166. Out of 388 (245) writ petitions for disposal, 169 (114,) were disposed of, leaving 219 (131) petitions pending at the end of the year. Writ Petitions.

167. Excluding the Courts in Bellary District, the number of Courts subordinate to the High Court in the State was 50 (48). Courts Subordinate to the High Court.

168. The Court of the Subordinate Judge, Civil Station, was made permanent with effect from 1st January 1956 and was invested with jurisdiction in respect of the trial of small cause suits of the value not exceeding Rs. 500 and of original suits of the value exceeding Rs. 2,500 but not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in the said area.

169. The Court of the Special First Class Magistrate, Tiptur was abolished from 1st November 1955 and the Court of the Munsiff, Tiptur was converted into a Munsiff Magistrates' Court from the said date.

170. The total receipts of the Courts subordinate to the High Court were Rs. 19,58,573 (Rs. 19,74,369) and the expenditure Rs. 16,15,522 (Rs. 16,61, 600).

171. The total number of both original and small cause suits instituted during the year was 28,927 (excluding 1,107 refiled and remanded suits). On the original side the institution of suits were 19,265 (20,109) and on the small cause side 9,662 (8,924). The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts was 223 (174). In the Subordinate Judges' Courts it was 706 (802) and in the Munsiffs' Courts it was 18,336 (19,133). Institution and disposal of suits.

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Disposal of suits.

172. The total number of ordinary suits disposed of was 20,820 (20,473). The number of small cause suits disposed of was 9,775 (9,300).

Pendency of suits.

173. The number of suits pending (both original and small cause) at the end of the year was 11,207 (11,768).

174. The average duration of contested suits was 316·8 (306·73) days and of uncontested suits was 66·7 (64·67) days. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was 346·3 (331·31) days and of small cause suits 180·4 (198·23) days.

175. Out of 6,309 (5,777) cases filed during the year, 6,130 (6,019) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,794 (2,615) cases to be disposed of at the end of the year.

Execution of Decrees.

176. The number of execution applications filed was 35,636 (32,841). The number disposed of was 35,375 (32,911) and the number left pending was 14,416 (14,155). The number of cases pending over one year was 733 (774). The total amount realised in execution of decrees was Rs. 39,11,243 (Rs. 30,19,681).

Insolvency Applications.

177. There were 270 (291) insolvency applications for disposal, of which 150 (166) were disposed of. In 62 cases, receivers were appointed. The amount realised out of the insolvents' assets was Rs. 23,372 (Rs. 18,248), and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 12,534 (Rs. 14,557).

Appellate work.

178. The number of Regular Appeals for disposal during the year was 4,809 (4,329). The number filed was 2,951 (2,684). The number disposed of was 1,747 (1,668) and 943 (803) appeals were transferred to other courts for disposal. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 297·5 (224·34) days.

Miscellaneous Appeals.

179. There were 572 (507) Miscellaneous Appeals, of which 375 (324) were disposed of, leaving 197 appeals (183) at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 188·5 (188·67) days.

180. The total receipts and expenditure of the Civil Court (including the High Court) during the year amounted to Rs. 21,56,062 (Rs. 22,24,231) and Rs. 19,14,023 (Rs. 2,006,128), respectively.

Advocates.

181. The number of Advocates enrolled during the year was 250 (231). At the end of the year the number

on the roll was 1,701, of whom 177 were from outside Mysore State.

182. The total number of Pleaders on the roll on the last day of the year was 1,212 (1,183). The number of Pleaders newly enrolled was 29 and 13 Pleaders were enrolled as Advocates. Pleaders.

(vi) Prisons.

183. The policy of the Department with regard to administration of Jails and Lock-ups was aimed at training the prisoners for adjusting themselves as respectful Citizens. With this object in view, several administrative measures providing facilities to occupy their full-time and energy during the period of their confinement in the Jails were introduced.

184. The benefit of release on Parole for 10 days provided as per rules in respect of long-term prisoners was liberally extended to them. Convicts in the Central Jail Bangalore, were detailed for extra-mural work in the construction of Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

185. The health, discipline and conduct of prisoners were on the whole satisfactory during the year.

186. The Central Jail, Bangalore, the Central Jail, Bellary, the Alipuram Jail, Bellary and one Jail at Mysore continued to function during the year.

187. Seven District Lock-ups were working in all the District Headquarters (except Bangalore, Mysore and Bellary).

188. The Special Lock-ups at Kolar Gold Fields and at Davangere were functioning.

189. There were twenty Taluk Lock-ups working in important Taluk Headquarters and four Sub-Jails at Bellary, Kudiligi, Hospet and Harpanahalli.

190. As usual, surgeons of the Medical Department were in charge of the Lock-ups in the District Lock-ups as *ex-officio* officers, subject to the general control and supervision of the District Magistrate of the concerned Districts. Whenever female prisoners were admitted in the Lock-ups, the required temporary female guards were employed for the periods.

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Convicts.

191. There were 1,956 male and 24 female convicts in Jails, Sub-Jails and Lock-ups in the State in the beginning of the year. During the year, 17,383 males, 368 females were admitted; sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-four males and 350 females were discharged from all causes, leaving a balance of 2,575 male and 42 female convicts at the end of the year.

192. Disposal of the convicts were as follows:—

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
1. Transferred to other Jails ...	2,231	66	2,297
2. Transferred to other Jails ...	16	2	18
3. Released on appeal ...	2,297	40	2,337
4. Released on expiry of sentence ...	8,304	222	8,526
5. Released under remission system ...	3,106	19	3,125
6. Released by orders of Government ...	94	1	95
7. Executed ...	1	0	1
8. Transportation ...	...	Nil	...
9. Escaped ...	10	0	10
10. Suicide ...	...	...	...
11. Died ...	5	0	5
Total ...	16,764	350	17,114

193. Daily average population of convicts was 2,441,14.

194. The following statement shows the religion, age, education and previous occupation of convicts imprisoned during the year :—

Religion		*Total*
Hindus	...	12,696
Muslims	...	3,505
Christians	...	1,790
Buddists	...	5
Age		
Under 15 years of age	...	484
Between 16 and 40	...	14,211
Between 40 and 60	...	3,050
Above 60	...	251
State of Education.		
Literate	...	2,984
Illiterate	...	15,012

Previous occupation.

1.	Government or Municipal servants ...	220
2.	Professional Persons ...	456
3.	Under personal services ...	135
4.	Agriculturists ...	7,094
5.	Commerce and Trade ...	1,472
6.	Arts and Crafts ...	445
7.	Miscellaneous occupation ...	8,174

Social Life of Women in Society.

1.	Married ...	268
2.	Unmarried ...	27
3.	Widows ...	67
4.	Prostitutes ...	6

195. There were 4,495 male and 180 female habitual criminals in the prisons during the year.

196. The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 8,30,164 in Jails, Rs. 2,22,464 in Sub-Jails and Lock-ups and Rs. 92,523 in schools aggregating to Rs. 11,45,152 (Rs.11,47,331).

197. The average cost per head including the pupils of the school and the prisoners in Jails and Lock-ups in the State was Rs. 353 (Rs. 370).

198. Out of 8,090 undertrial prisoners, 2,722 were released on bail, 2,547 were acquitted and discharged by Magistrates, 2,671 were convicted and sentenced, 378 were transferred and 2 died and 6 escaped.

199. The Borstal School and the Junior Certified School at Bellary in addition to two schools in the Central Jail, Bangalore—one Kannada and the other Urdu continued to work.

(vii) Registration of Assurances.

200. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, (Central Act XVI of 1908), the following amendments to the existing table of fees as notified in Notification No. S.R. 8662—Regis. 28-53-2 ,dated 23rd March 1954, were issued exempting

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from payment of registration fees in the following cases :—

1. Documents executed by or in favour of the American Personnel assigned to the Technical Co-operation Mission in India.

2. Documents executed by or on behalf of the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation in connection with the loan granted to it by Government.

3. Documents executed by or on behalf of the societies registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act 1948, dealing in the dispensation of short term credit or by an officer or member of such societies and relating to the business of such societies.

4. Documents executed by or on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore in favour of Rajpramukh of Mysore in connection with the grant of loans for the sewage utilisation scheme at Kenchanahalli, Vrishabhavati Valley, Mysore Road, Bangalore.

5. Documents executed by or on behalf of the Mysore State Cotton Hand-loom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore in connection with obtaining of interest free loans from the Government of India, for implementing the several schemes of development of hand-loom industry in the State.

6. Documents of gift executed in favour of Rajpramukh of Mysore in pursuance of Bhoodan and Vidyadan for Educational Institutions referred to in Government Order No. E. 6430-530—E.M. 5-55-1, dated 14th July 1955.

6 (*a*) In the case of encumbrance certificates required by persons who execute such instruments of gifts, no search fee is charged.

7. Documents executed by or an behalf of the Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society and Woollen Hand-loom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore, in connection with obtaining a loan of Rs. 1,65,750 sanctioned by Government of India for implementing the Art Silk and Woollen Hand-loom Development schemes in the State.

8. Documents executed by Co-operative Societies Act, 1948, in favour of Government in connection with

obtaining of loans granted to it by the Government for the purpose of the Society, and

9. In Notification No. L.D. 1692/Legis. 65-55-3, dated 4th January 1956, the Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore was entrusted with the Administration of Societies Registration Act, of 1904, through the Mysore Revision of State Law Act, 1955.

201. The total number of Special and *Ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices in the State was 95, of which 74 were Special and 21 were *Ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices during the year.

Registration.

202. The total number of documents registered during the year (including Yelandur Jahagir) was 2,38,391 (2,10,291), of these, 2,10,683 were compulsary and 23,350 optional. Of the rest, 2,859 related to moveable property, 1,494 to wills and five authorities to adopt.

203. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 16,83,75,492 (Rs. 14,42,82,871).

Receipts.

204. The total amount of Revenue realised during the year (excluding the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office) was Rs. 12,29,320 (Rs. 10,85,726).

Yelandur Sub-Registry Office.

205. The receipts of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office amounted to Rs. 5,527-9-0 (Rs. 5,629-7-0).

Expenditure.

206. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 5,50,840-6-7 (Rs. 5,40,223-2-7). The total amount of registration fee foregone by granting several concessions by Government to Co-operative Institutions, Land Mortgage Banks and other Institutions from the payment of registration fee either in full, or in part was Rs. 3,56,899-14-0 (Rs. 1,05,121-11-6).

(viii) Beggar Relief Scheme.

Beggar Colony, Bangalore.

207. The Prohibition of Beggary Act, 1944 (Act, No. XXXIII of 1944), continued to be in force within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore during the year 1955-56.

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208. In the beginning of the year, there were seven beggars in the Receiving Centre pending enquiry and during the year 2,577 beggars were arrested in the limits of the Corporation of Bangalore City, as against 3,220 in the previous year showing a fall of 643.

209. Out of the 2,577 beggars arrested, 1,363 being first offenders, were released by the Receiving Officer after conducting a detailed enquiry and on the beggars promising to give up the habit of begging. One thousand two hundred and twenty beggars were produced before the II City Magistrate, who after summary enquiry released 869 beggars as against 697 in the previous year and the remaining 351 were detained and transferred to the Relief Centre.

210. Three hundred and fifty-one beggars from the Receiving Centre and 108 from the Mysore City Centre were transferred to the Beggar Colony, Bangalore, during the year. Of these, 140 beggars were discharged by the Magistrate on the surety of their relatives, and 291 beggars were discharged by the superintendent on the assurance given by them that they would not resort to begging again, but live by honourable means.

211. Two hundred beggars were trained in kitchen, tailoring, binding, poultry, bee-keeping, agriculture and gardening and afforestation.

Cottage Industries.

212. In addition to Tailoring Section, Binding Section was also introduced with a paid instructor during the year.

213. In the Tailoring Section, 12 boys continued to receive training. Five hundred and eighty-seven garments of various types required for the use of the beggars and staff of the Colony, were stitched with the help of the boy inmates as against 702 during the previous year. The total realisation by the sale of garments was Rs. 543-4-6 as against Rs. 730-14-6 during the previous year.

214. The Binding Section was started in June 1955 and 13 boys continued to receive training during the year. During the year, 5,500 file boards and 12,430 registers were made by the section.

215. Out of 130 acres of cultivable land of the Colony, 63 acres were cultivated with the help of the inmates. Out of the remaining extent, 61 acres and 15 guntas of land were leased out to the ryots of the neighbouring villages. The income from the lands leased out amounted to Rs. 930-10-0. A sum of Rs. 952-7-0 was realised from the sale of vegetables grown on the colony garden. Agriculture and Gardening.

216. Useful trees such as Honge, Bevu, Bettathangadi, Prosophis, Cashew nuts and Jali, etc, were sown in 551 trenches prepared on the western hillock during the year with the help of the inmates. Afforestation.

217. The Primary School attached to the colony continued to cater to the educational needs of boy inmates and children of the staff. The total number of beggar boys who received education in the school in the four primary classes was 60. Education.

218. The Radio programme and periodical Bhajanas provided recreational facilities to the inmates of the colony. Games, such as, football, kolata, were arranged for the boys and girls. Recreation.

219. The receipts and expenditure of the Beggar Colony, Bangalore, were Rs. 4,226-2-8 (Rs. 2,234) and Rs. 66,786-5-2 (Rs. 76,516-3-2), respectively.

220. About fifty delegates of the All-India Conferance of Social Work held in Bangalore in December 1955 paid a visit and witnessed the working of the Institution.

221. The Local Relief Committee has been working in Mysore City since May 1949. It consists of 12 members, of which the President of the City Municipal Council, Mysore, is the Chairman. Local Relief Committee for the prevention of beggary, Mysore.

222. The Scouting of beggars was being conducted in the Mysore City with the help of the Police Department and Warders of the Beggars' Home, and the beggars caught during such rounds were being brought to the Centre. After preliminary enquiries, they were let off after admonition, or retained in the Centre, or produced before the Magistrate according as they were found begging for the first or second time. Such of the beggars ordered to be treated as permanent beggars were sent to the Beggars' Colony at Bangalore.

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223. The Beggars' Home continued to be housed in III Block of N.R.S. Choultry, Mysore.

224. The receipts and expenditure of the Local Relief Committee, Mysore were Rs. 17,777 and Rs. 11,806 respectively.

(ix) Village Panchayets and Rural Development.

225. The total number of village panchayets in the State during the year was 12,460 (12,468). The decrease is due to the regrouping of village panchayets. The number of meetings held by the village panchayets were 40,085 (37,512).

Demand, collection and balance of Village Panchayet taxes.

226. Including the arrears, the total demand of village panchayet taxes amounted to Rs. 58,21,142 (56,30,278), of which a sum of Rs. 31,31,648 (29,00,329) was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,89,494 (27,29,949).

Financial position of the Village Panchayets.

227. A sum of Rs. 75,15,579 (Rs. 70,05,654) was at the credit of the village panchayets at the beginning of the year. This, with the income for the year of Rs. 47,88,156 (Rs. 48,62,762) amounted to a total of Rs. 1,23,03,735 (Rs. 1,18,88,416), of which a sum of Rs. 41,19,056 (Rs. 43,52,837) was spent during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 81,84,679 (Rs. 75,15,379) at the credit of the village panchayets at the end of the year.

228. A portion of the Land Revenue was assigned to the village panchayets under the Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Act 1952 as in the previous year.

Rural Water Supply.

229. Five hundred and thirty three (969) drinking water wells were completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 7,82,433 (Rs. 7,06,588) and many wells were under various stages of progress.

Public Works.

230. A sum of Rs. 14,00,126 (14,80,275) was spent during the year on the execution of public works.

Audit.

231. The accounts of 825 (820) village panchayets were audited during the year.

Weekly labour.

232. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 1,669 (637) villages. Ninetyfour (123) village panchayets laid out parks, 226 (35) village panchayets arranged weekly visits of doctors, sixtysix (97) village panchayets were managing village forests. One thousand eight hundred

and fifteen (1,980) village panchayets have libraries or reading rooms functioning. Six hundred and sixtyfive (200) village panchayets have availed themselves of electric power and 752 (588) village panchayets maintained sweeping establishments. Five thousand one hundred and thirtynine village panchayets were contributing to Indian Red Cross Society.

Local Development Works.

233. During the year, 402 (1,411) works under "Local Development Works" were sanctioned for execution by the village panchayets under the scheme sponsored by the Planning Commission, which included construction of roads drains, community halls and drinking water wells. The works remaining at the end of the previous year were also taken up during the year.

National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme.

234. At the end of the year, another scheme to provide water supply and sanitation was introduced and the works were under progress.

(x) Amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Ex-Criminal Tribes.

235. The Scheduled Castes, Hill Tribes and Ex-Criminals are not only educationally and socially backward, but also economically poor. It is therefore, necessary, that measures are undertaken consistently to improve their conditions to enable them gradually to come up to a stage equal to that of some of the advanced communities. Majority of them have no houses to live in and no lands of their own to maintain themselves by agriculture.

236. They were encouraged by grant of scholarships and other concessions in educational institutions. Economic rehabilitation was mainly effected by grant of arable lands for cultivation. Financial aid was also provided for the purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds and manure to the agriculturists among the Scheduled Classes.

Housing.

237. A sum of Rs. 11,00,000 was sanctioned for housing and acquisition of sites for the Depressed Classes during the year. Out of that, a sum of Rs. 10,24,513-8-0 was spent during the year. Four thousand five hundred and ninety-seven houses were completed during the year.

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Lands.

238. Land required for formation of new extensions were being acquired at Government cost and sites were distributed among the needy houseless members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. A sum of Rs. 1,34,520 was spent for acquiring of lands during the year for housing purposes.

Darkhast.

239. Out of 4,177 Depressed Class Darkhast cases that were received, 2,662 cases were disposed of and 22,375 acres of land were granted to the landless Scheduled Caste applicants for cultivation.

240. Sanction was accorded for a sum of Rs. 6,00,000 for construction of Depressed Class hostels during the year.

Untouchability.

241. The Scheme for the removal of untouchability aims at the socio-economic improvement of the Scheduled Castes and to gradually wean them out of the caste prejudices.

242. The Government of India sanctioned a scheme with their share at Rs. 2·91 lakhs for the year on 50:50 basis and provided an initial grant of Rs. 1,45,500 for the implementation of the scheme in several areas of the State.

243. In accordance with the sanctioned scheme, amounting to Rs. 5·81 lakhs, the following proposals were implemented during the year. They were:—

	Rs.
Harijan day	25,000
Drinking water wells	60,000
Housing	1,00,000
Cottage industries	9,000
Aid to Voluntary Agencies ...	60,000
Inter-Caste Dinners	8,000
Melas	18,000
Propaganda, Pamphlets	18,000
Miscellaneous aid to Harijans ...	1,00,000
Construction of community centres and supply of radio sets.	1,20,000
Education facilities	63,250
Total ...	5,81,250

244. Grants were provided to the private agencies engaged in Harijan Social Welfare Work, and in particular, for undertaking an intensive propaganda for the removal of untouchability.

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Prosecutions.

245. The provision of the Untouchability (offences) Act, 1955 came into force from 1st June, 1955. Eleven prosecutions were launched in the several districts of the State and one case was convicted and 10 cases were under investigation.

Inter-caste Dinners.

246. Towards the eradication of untouchability and to develop social equality, inter-caste dinners were held at 95 places in the State, wherein Scheduled Caste people and Caste-Hindus participated.

247. Melas or public gathering consisting of Scheduled Castes and Caste-Hindus were convened at 270 places in the State during the year. The gatherings were exhorted to give up the anti-social practice of untouchability against a section of their own brethren and to extend to the Harijans equal social status and equal opportunities without any discrimination for their upliftment and advancement.

248. To encourage the Harijans to lead a life of greater cleanliness, soaps and towels were distributed among them and also advised in the method of keeping their houses tidy.

249. An extent of 22,375 acres of land was granted to the landless Harijans for the purpose of cultivation during the year.

250. The total expenditure incurred on the Scheme for the removal of untouchability amounted to Rs. 3,98,641.

251. The Scheme for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes introduced in the State during 1952-53 was continued during the year.

252. Out of Rs. 20,000 allotted to the Education Department for maintaining the schools and hostels, opened exclusively for Scheduled Tribes, a sum of Rs. 17,581 was spent during the year.

253. A sum of Rs. 1,21,005 was spent during the year for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and development of Scheduled areas out of the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 2,62,000.

254. Sanction was accorded to the scheme for re-habilitation of Ex-Criminal Tribes in the State with an outlay of Rs. 2·0 lakhs for the year, with the stipulation that 50 per cent of the total expenditure to be met from the

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State Government and the balance 50 per cent to be met from the Centre.

255. Out of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned for giving subventions to the members of Ex-Criminal Tribes for purchasing bullocks and agricultural implements a sum of Rs. 34,193 was spent.

256. A sum of Rs. 90,000 was allotted for construction of houses by the members of the Ex-Criminal Tribes and Rs. 72,725 was spent on construction of houses during the year.

257. In all, a sum of Rs. 1,50,045 was spent under the Scheme for the Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes.

(xi) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

Formation of Residential Extensions. Jayanagar 'A' Block.

258. In pursuance of the policy of encouraging Low Income Group Officials to own houses, 96 sites of 45'x60' dimensions were laid out. Forty-one sites were sold to the Labour Housing Corporation and the remaining allotted to the hospital staff and the public.

259. Similarly just behind Vijaya College, Block II, about 35 sites were laid out.

260. The outlay under layout works in Block I during the year was Rs. 1,59,534.

Jayanagar 'B' Block.

261. One hundred and seventy sites were formed in this Block of which half the number of sites were sold to employees of H.A.L., and the remaining to the staff of the Accountant General, Bangalore.

262. All the 80 sites formed in another plot bounded by the 10th and 11th Mains, were handed over to the Labour Housing Corporation for construction of houses to the Low Income Group Officials.

263. The total outlay under the Jayanagar 'B' Block during the year was Rs. 8,32,720.

Kumarapark West Extension.

264. The entire area including Block V was handed over to the Corporation for maintenance. The construction of service reservoir by the water supply division was almost completed.

265. The total outlay incurred till the end of the year was Rs. 6,99,228 and the total realisation was Rs. 12,00,882.

266. All the sites formed in the Kumarapark West Extension, Block XII, were disposed of. The total outlay incurred to the end of March was Rs. 83,778.

Vyalikaval Extension.

267. The total outlay incurred to the end of March 56 from the inception was Rs. 6,01,840 and most of the sites formed were sold out.

Vasanthanagar Layout

268. The Vasanthanagar Layout sanctioned for Rs. 12,18,000 was under progress during the year.

269. Out of 180 sites of different dimensions formed, 70 sites were allotted to Labour Housing Corporation, 34 sites were disposed of by public auction and 28 sites were allotted to individuals. The amount realised by the sale of these sites was Rs. 74,267. The outlay incurred till the end of March was Rs. 2,60,116.

270. Sanction was accorded for the improvement of the existing Upparahalli village by widening the existing lanes and also forming new cross roads wherever necessary.

Oaklipuram Extension.

271. Out of the sanctioned amount for the Oakalipuram Extension, a sum of Rs. 99,474 was incurred and about 50 sites of different dimensions were made available for disposal.

Rajajinagar Industrial Suburb Housing Area.

272. Almost all the works in this layout were completed. This layout consists of 3,185 sites, in which the Labour Housing Corporation has built 1,004 houses, and the Co-operative Society has built 25 buildings.

273. The total outlay incurred to end of March 1956 was Rs. 26,03,332 and the total realisation was Rs. 17,61,501.

Industrial Suburb Factory Area North Zone.

274. One hundred and thirty-nine sites were formed in this layout. Twenty-eight sites were disposed of and the construction of a two million gallons reservoir was completed. The total outlay incurred during the year to the end of March 56 from the inception was Rs. 8,50,557.

Tenemental Quarters.

275. The estimated cost for the construction of Tenemental Quarters in Kumarapark West Extension was Rs. 2,75,000 and the outlay incurred was Rs. 2,63,180 while the realisation was Rs. 28,641. The number of units constructed and disposed of was 52 till the end of the year.

Industrial Housing Schemes.

276. Construction of 60 Blocks of four units each were completed and handed over to the Labour Housing Corporation. All the 240 units were occupied by the labourers working in different factories.

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Refugee Quarters

277. Fifty-three refugee quarters were completed during the year. Out of the modified estimate of Rs. 1,95,000 sanctioned for constructing these refugee quarters, an outlay of Rs. 2,59,777 was incurred till the end of the year.

Slum Clearance and other Schemes.

278. Slum Clearance Schemes in Sultanpet area, in Dobspet-Upparahalli, near "Sharada Stree Samaj" and in the layout of Doddabylkhana in Kalasipalya area were in progress during the year. Improvements to Ramachandrapuram, Lakshminarayanapuram and Maruthi Extensions, a layout in Goripalya for displaced persons, a scheme for a layout in Palace Guttahalli and a scheme for formation of a layout opposite to Government Veterinary Hospital on Mysore Road for housing hospital employees were under various stages of progress during the year.

279. An outlay of Rs. 1,52,326 was incurred to form the first link road to Rajaji Nagar to the end of March 1956 from the inception.

280. A sum of Rs. 5,16,350 was sanctioned for the construction of Officers and Staff Quarters in Jayamahal Extension, and all the buildings were nearly completed by the end of the year.

281. A sum of Rs. 1,53,640 was sanctioned for the construction of 16 Model Houses in Jayamahal Extension.

282. The sanctioned estimate for the construction of two "A" Houses in Kumarakrupa premises was Rs.2,77,800.

Vidhana Veedhi.

283. The formation of Vidhana Veedhi from Residency Park Road up to Cubbon Road and from Cubbon Road to Queen's Road was almost completed. The sanctioned estimate was Rs. 1,95,000 and Rs. 4,10,000, respectively.

284. A sum of Rs. 17,49,874 was realised from the sale of sites under several extensions and a sum of Rs. 79,877 was realised from the sale of built houses in Kumarapark Extension.

285. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 55,20,415 and the expenditure was Rs. 30,38,690 leaving a balance of Rs. 24,81,725.

(xii) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

286. The area of the City of Bangalore was 26·7 square miles. The population of the City as per Census of 1951 was 7,76,170 as against 4,06,760 as per Census of 1941. This phenomenal increase is due to the influx of population from other parts of the State due to a variety of reasons, one of them being on account of the location of Industrial concerns of National importance such as the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, Indian Telephone Industries, the Machine Tools Factory and the Bharath Electronics. Besides these, several other industries big and small have sprung up in this area as a result of the liberal policy followed by State Government in encouraging private enterprise and at the same time pioneering certain industries themselves. The rapid increase in population has created problems both urgent and difficult in matters of housing, slums and water supply.

287. The most important Bye-laws and amendments passed during the year were—

(1) amendment to the Rules for the regulation of public conveyances for the abolition of rickshaws drawn by men;

(2) amendment to the Octroi Bye-laws, *viz.*, substituting the words three rupees and ten rupees for the words 'eight annas' and 'three rupees' in para 7 of the Octroi Bye-laws;

(3) amendment to the Bye-laws for the prevention of dangerous diseases of men;

(4) draft amendments to the Market Bye-laws to prevent the sale of vegetables, fruits, etc., on foot-paths, roads and other insanitary places;

(5) amendments to Hotel Bye-law (1) for the issue of medical certificates by the Corporation Authority only, and (2) to cancel the licence on conviction of the licensee by a Court of Law on a complaint from the Police Authorities for using or allowing the place or premises to be used for immoral purposes.

288. The balance at the credit of the Corporation at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,20,471. The total receipts under all heads during the year amounted to *Financial position.*

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Rs. 1,04,47,210 thus making a total of Rs. 1,09,67,681. As against this, an expenditure of Rs. 1,08,28,666 was incurred leaving a balance of Rs. 1,39,015 at the end of the year.

Revenue.

289. The percentage of collection of both under arrears and current taxes to the total demand was 68 (73) per cent.

290. A sum of Rs. 27,89,306 (Rs. 22,82,721) was collected during the year under octroi, storage fees, license fees, deposits and toll.

291. The collections of Profession Tax levied including arrear collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,326.

Education.

292. The Corporation continued to maintain four high schools and five higher elementary schools. The total number of pupil taught was 7,245 (6,864).

Public Health.

293. The Health Department carried out satisfactorily the duties of the Department, such as collection of vital statistics, maintenance of environmental sanitation, control over food establishments, prevention of infectious diseases, operation with regard to mosquito work, running of maternity and child welfare work, and the progress of health education, etc. Among the infectious diseases tuberculosis took a heavy toll.

294. There had been a decline in the birth and death-rates during the year. Infantile mortality rate was 100·15. Incidence of infectious diseases declined during the year as compared with the previous year.

295. All the Markets including the wholesale vegetable yards and slaughter houses were maintained in good sanitary condition and special attention was paid to various food commodities offered for sale.

296. Family planning centres located at the several Maternity Homes and Child Health Centres continued to work satisfactorily with the additional help and co-operation of social workers.

297. One thousand, four hundred and one infants were under care in the Child Welfare Centres during the year.

298. In addition to the existing five Milk Centres, three more Milk Centres at Palace Guttahally, Sreerampuram and Akkithimmanahalli were opened during the year. Only poor children and mothers were given quarter seer of milk every day at the above centres. The total amount spent towards the supply of milk and bread was

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Rs. 93,875 during the year. Besides, a contribution of milk powder was also made by UNICEF.

299. Baby show was held during the year in conjunction with the Corporation Day Celebrations at eighteen different centres spread over the entire Corporation area.

Engineering Section.

300. The foundation-stone of the New Corporation Offices to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs was kindly laid by the Prime Minister of India, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru on 6th October 1955.

301. The Bronze Statue of Mahatma Gandhi was installed in the open space in front of the proposed New Corporation Offices on Mahatma Gandhi Road. The unveiling ceremony of the Statue was done by the President of All-India Congress, Sri U. N. Dhebar on the 30th October 1955. On the same day the Gandhian Library was opened with literature on Gandhian Life and Philosophy as a part of All-India Movement for the establishment of such libraries.

302. Steady progress was maintained with regard to maintenance and improvement of roads with the available resources.

Vital Statistics.

303. The total number of live births registered during the year was 29,745. Of which, 14,824 were males and 14,921 were females. The largest number of births was recorded in the month of September 1955 and the lowest in the month of March 1956. The birth-rate was 33·15 (31·64) during the year. The highest birth-rate was among other communities and the lowest among Europeans.

304. The total number of deaths during the year was 11,757 (12,921). Of these, 6,144 were males and 5,613 were females. The highest number of deaths was recorded in the month of September 1955, and the lowest in the month of October 1955. The largest number of deaths was under one year and 1 to 5 years age groups.

(xiii) Mysore City Municipal Council.

305. The area of the City of Mysore continued to be 14·43 square miles. The population as per the Census of 1951 was 2,44,334.

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306. Dasara was celebrated in the month of October 1955. There was a State procession on the 26th October 1955 and a record crowd of more than three lakhs witnessed the Dasara.

Finance.

307. The opening balance for the year was Rs. 4,24,093 (Rs. 4,27,163). The receipts and the expenditure were Rs. 28,79,760 and Rs. 32,49,405, respectively. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 54,448.

308. The incidence of taxation *per capita* was Rs. 6-11-9 (Rs. 6-9-0) during the year.

Public health.

309. The health of the city during the year was good. There was no incidence of cholera during the year. One hundred and thirty-five wells were chlorinated during the year and 1,011 anti-cholera inoculations were conducted.

Plague and Small-pox.

310. The city was free from plague and small-pox. As a preventive measure, 1,011 anti-plague inoculations and 11,093 primary vaccinations and 19,696 re-vaccinations were done during the year.

Diphtheria.

311. Out of 122 attacks from diphtheria, 29 deaths were reported during the year.

Malaria.

312. The incidence of malaria was reduced considerably.

Tuberculosis.

313. A total number of 113 deaths from tuberculosis were reported during the year.

314. The birth-rate was 32·3 per 1,000 as against 30·9 in the previous year. Out of 7,894 births registered, 52 mothers died out of child birth yielding a maternal mortality rate of 6·4 per 1,000 births.

315. The infant mortality rate worked to 88·9 per 1,000 live-births.

Water supply.

316. There were 11,758 water connections and 649 public fountains during the year.

(xiv) Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

317. Including the Chairman there were ten members on the Board. The total number of meetings held was 13, out of which 12 were ordinary and one special.

318. The number of properties acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, during the year was 57, involving a sum of Rs. 48,723.

319. Out of 987 sites available for sale, 148 sites were sold leaving 839 at the end of the year.

320. Sites were formed in Jayanagar, Saraswathipuram, Yadavagiri, Kesare, Chamundi Extension, area to the south of Shankar Mutt, Adipampa Road, Kalasagere, south, west and east of Paduvarhalli, area opposite to B.T. Oil Mills.

321. Model houses in several localities in the city were constructed during the year.

322. The total receipts from all sources including those under suspense heads and N.R.B. funds amounted to Rs. 30,01,901, while the expenditure under several heads was Rs. 15,00,125.

323. A scheme for constructing 480 tenements for the use of the labour classes of the K. R. Mills and others at an approximate cost of Rs. 15,00,000 was completed.

324. Most of the sites formed were cottage sites which were within the purchasing power of the poor and middle class people. The price was recovered in many cases by instalments. In case of bungalow and shop sites as well as sites for cinemas, they were generally sold by public auction, which fetch good rates. Free grants of sites were also made to the public, religious and charitable institutions like hostels, mosques, temples and educational institutions.

325. The sites were allotted only to persons who own no houses or sites in the city and also to those who are dispossessed by acquisition for slum clearance, etc. Only houseless persons were allowed to bid in cases of sites sold by public auction.

(xv) K.G.F. Sanitary Board

326. The term of the K.G.F. Sanitary Board as reconstituted in June 1953 expired in June 1954. It was extended from time to time and the last extension was for a period of 6 months from 1st July 1956. The Board held 14 meetings for transacting business. The total number of members continued to be 26 as in the previous year.

327. The total receipts of the Board inclusive of the opening balance were Rs. 6,16,448 (Rs. 5,80,342) and the expenditure Rs. 5,12,680 (Rs. 4,82,708).

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328. Of a total demand of Rs. 1,11,493 inclusive of arrears under Mohatarfa and house tax, a sum of Rs. 60,546 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 50,947. The demand of Rs. 1,39,931 under Octroi was recovered in full leaving no balance. The total amount realised in "Miscellaneous receipts other than assessed taxes" was Rs. 2,59,223.

329. The general health and sanitation in the Board area continued to be satisfactory during the year. The Board undertook all possible steps to provide medical assistance to the population.

(xvi) Davangere City Municipality.

330. The area of Davangere City Municipality is 7·5 square miles and the population is 56,048 according to the Census of 1951.

331. Thirty-eight meetings were held during the year as against 39 meetings in the previous year.

332. The total number of houses and sites in Davangere City were 13,400 and 4,116, respectively. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 10-13-11 as against Rs. 9-6-3 in the previous year.

333. The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality were Rs. 17,78,427 (Rs. 15,24,502) and Rs. 17,53,999 (Rs. 15,22,932), respectively.

334. Including the arrears of Rs. 1,93,275, the total demand of taxes under several heads amounted to Rs. 8,68,196 out of which a sum of Rs. 6,65,339 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 2,02,857 at the close of the year.

335. Public Health of the City was generally good and there were no cases of outbreak of epidemics in the City during the year. As a preventive measure cyno-fumigation work and intensive D.D.T. spraying were undertaken.

336. The Municipal High School which was hitherto located in a rented building was shifted to its own building which was constructed at a cost of Rs. 40,000.

337. A total sum of Rs. 2,54,150 was spent on public improvement works such as construction of Municipal High School building, construction of S.P. and box

drains, tarring and metalling of several roads, construction of public latrines and urinals, providing curbing to roads, pavement of narrow lanes, etc.

338. A sum of Rs. 22,307 was spent towards the improvement of water supply in the City by providing deep well pumps and overhead tanks to wells, etc. A revision estimate for Rs. 22·16 lakhs was sanctioned in respect of the work of laying 16" rising main from Harihar to Davangere.

339. For the cement concreting of 10 furlongs of roads and construction of drains in the city a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively, was sanctioned.

(xvii) Administration of District Boards.

340. The District Boards continued to be administered by the Special Officers during the year. Constitution.

341. The total income and expenditure of the District Boards during the year were Rs. 55,21,054 (Rs. 48,88,782) and Rs. 56,21,293 (Rs. 52,51,346) respectively as indicated below. Income and Expenditure.

INCOME (REVENUE).

		Rs.
1.	Local Cess including L.R. assignments	19,18,619
2.	Tolls and Ferries	98,837
3.	Fees, Fines and Miscellaneous ...	8,00,158
4.	Contributions and Grants-in-aid ...	12,54,386
5.	Railway cess of previous years ...	24,644
6.	Public Debt	14,24,410
	Total ...	55,21,054

EXPENDITURE.

1.	Public works executed by the P.W.D.	1,61,435
2.	Public works executed by the District Board agency ...	24,58,444
3.	Administration and collection ...	3,38,459
4.	Public Health, Safety and Convenience	9,22,793
5.	Miscellaneous contribution ...	11,28,267
6.	Public Debt	6,11,895
	Total ..	56,21,293

PROTECTION

342. The District Boards of Mysore and Tumkur continued to maintain their own Engineering Establishments.

Local Development Works.

343. The scheme of Local Development Works sponsored by the Planning Commission continued to be in operation during the year and the total outlay incurred for the execution of the several works under the scheme came to Rs. 3,57,712 as against Rs. 3,52,402 during the previous year.

Roads.

344. The District Boards maintained roads of a total length of 4,779 miles and $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs (4,963 miles and $6\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs) during the year.

Dispensaries.

345. There were 286 Medical Institutions and Maternity Homes during the year of which seven were newly opened. The total expenditure incurred on all the dispensaries and patients treated during the year were Rs. 5,36,358 (Rs. 5,45,580) and 54,25,651 (Rs. 43,66,255) respectively. There were 234 (238) Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,74,172 (Rs. 2,33,036).

Veterinary dispensaries.

346. There were 217 (218) Veterinary dispensaries of which one was newly opened during the year and the District Boards contributed Rs. 33,288 (Rs. 20,629) for their maintenance.

High Schools.

347. There were 47 (55) high schools under the management of the District Boards. One school was opened at Krishnarajasagar by the Mandya District Board. During the year, the total expenditure incurred for the maintenance of these schools was Rs. 5,14,612 (Rs. 3,14,924).

Public Health Safety and Convenience.

348. The District Boards incurred an expenditure of Rs. 7,08,235 (Rs. 12,81,795) on Public Health during the year.

349. The Chief Executive Officers were continued in all the District Boards in the State during the year.

District Board, Bellary.

350. The Board continued to function under the Deputy Commissioner, as Special Officer, Bellary. The receipts and expenditure of the Board were Rs. 14,24,139 (Rs. 15,04,339) and Rs. 12,82,151 (Rs. 14,85,517) respectively. The Board had an Engineering Establishment of its own during the year and maintained roads of a total length of 333 miles at a cost of Rs. 1,00,099.

351. There were 331 (308) elementary schools and 6 (6) high schools in Bellary during the year. The number of regular institutions and subsidized dispensaries of modern medicine and Indian medicine maintained by the Board was 27 (27).

(xviii) Municipal Administration.

352. There were 105 Town Municipalities in the State excluding two Municipalities in the Bellary District. All these Municipalities except Y.N. Hosakote in Tumkur District were constituted from 1st April 1952. The Town Municipal Council, Y.N. Hosakote was constituted from 5th August 1954. Elections were held during February and March 1956 for reconstitution of these Municipal Councils from April 1956.

353. The total population in the Town Municipalities in the State during the year was 9,15,927 (excluding Bellary District).

354. The total number of elected and nominated members of the several Municipalities in all the districts at the end of the year was 1,689 (1,718) as against the sanctioned strength of 1,728 (1,730). Of these, five were nominated by Government and the remaining 1,684 elected. The total number of meetings held by the Town Municipal Councils during the year was 2,043 (2,228).

355. The Municipal Councils framed Bye-laws and Rules on the basis of the Model Bye-laws and Rules sanctioned by Government were being adopted by the several Municipalities.

356. Out of the total demand of Rs. 75,40,464 (Rs. 70,73,273) in all the Municipalities including the arrears under-assessed taxes, a sum of Rs. 52,38,247 (Rs. 50,87,167) was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 23,02,217 at the end of the year. The arrears outstanding were heavy in all the districts of the State. Demand, Collection and Balance of Municipal Taxes.

357. A total sum of Rs. 1,50,92,040 (Rs. 90,24,359) was advanced to the several Municipalities so far during the year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 4,14,098 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 1,46,77,942 at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 4,82,710 was sanctioned as grant to several Municipalities for improvement works during the year.

PROTECTION

358. A sum of Rs. 22,69,477 was realised under Octroi during the year as against Rs. 20,52,995 in the previous year.

359. A sum of Rs. 44,56,407 (Rs. 40,26,616) was realised as income from municipal rates and taxes and the incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 4-13-1.

360. The midwives in the several Municipalities treated 14,480 (11,920) labour cases and 84,422 persons were vaccinated in the Town Municipalities of all the districts excluding Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

Education.

361. There were 41 (38) Municipal High Schools working in the Town Municipalities of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Hassan and Shimoga Districts. A sum of Rs. 1,65,267 was spent for the maintenance of these institutions during the year (excluding Bangalore and Kolar Districts).

Street Lightings.

362. A sum of Rs. 2,77,721 (Rs. 2,52,489) was spent in the several Municipalities of Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Chickmagalur Districts towards street lighting during the year.

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

363. The total Revenue realised during the year 1955-56 was Rs. 2534·77 lakhs and the expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 2535·08 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. ·31 lakhs.

364. The total Receipts and Disbursements for the year including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance heads were Rs. 20322·22 lakhs and Rs. 20681·90 lakhs respectively and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 265·47 lakhs.

365. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, large increases appear under the following heads:— Consolidated Fund-Receipts.

Land Revenue ...	...	25·67 lakhs
Excise Revenue ...	...	12·85 ,,
Other Taxes and Duties	...	63·13 ,,
Jails and Convict Settlements	...	7·52 ,,
Civil Works ...	...	36·68 ,,
Industries and Supplies	...	131·99 ,,
Receipts from Road Transport Schemes		6·50 ,,
Extraordinary Receipts	...	35·45 ,,

366. The increases under the heads mentioned above are to some extent set off by appreciable decreases under the heads mentioned below:—

Miscellaneous ...	... Rs. 20·88 lakhs
Rural Development	... Rs. 9·21 ,,
Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments...	Rs. 3·91 ,,

367. The increase under "Land Revenue" has appeared mainly under "Ordinary Revenue". The increase under "Excise Revenue" is due to increased receipt under "Malt Liquors" and "Duties on Medical and Toilet Preparations" and decrease under "Refunds."

Expenditure met from Revenue

Consolidated Fund—Disbursements.

368. Compared with the previous year, large increases appear under the following heads of account:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	16·01 lakhs
State Excise Duties ...	9·80 „
Other Taxes and Duties ...	9·63 „
Public Instruction ...	24·60 „
Civil Works ...	110·36 „
Pensions	10·44 „
Interest on Debt and other obligations	27·87 „
Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	20·73 „
Public Health	10·19 „
Agriculture	11·02 „
Community Development Projects ...	3 6·66 „

369. There has been a considerable decrease in the expenditure under the heads noted below:—

	Rs.
Miscellaneous Departments ...	16·64 lakhs
Miscellaneous	7·89 „
Extraordinary Charges ...	8·35 „

Capital.

370. The total net capital outlay during the year under review was Rs. 691·23 lakhs as compared with Rs. 527·56 lakhs during the previous year. Increases appear under all the Capital heads except "oad Transport Schemes".

371. Under "Public Debt" there was a net incoming of Rs. 660·80 lakhs representing the proceeds of the four per cent Development Loan raised during the year and Loans received from the Government of India. The heavy net outgoings of Rs. 172·62 lakhs under "Loans and Advances by State Government" is due to increase in the Loans and Advances granted by the State Government. The incoming of Rs. 45 lakhs under "Inter-State Debt Settlements" represents the Government of India's share of the Public Debt of the State in respect of the five per cent Loan of 1955 repaid in the year.

Contingency Fund, Public Account.

372. The entire expenditure met from the advances sanctioned out of the Contingency Fund, was recouped in full before the close of the year and the Fund closed at the end of the year with a creditor balance of Rs. 30 lakhs.

373. There was a net incoming of Rs. 67·19 lakhs under "Savings Bank Deposits", Rs. 58·14 lakhs under "Other Accounts" and Rs. 86·45 lakhs under "Reserve Funds". As against these, there were a heavy net outgoing under "Suspense" amounting to Rs. 408·42 lakhs, mainly representing investments in Government of India Treasury Bills.

(ii) Excise.

Distillery.

374. The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Bangalore continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors.

375. The rate of Molasses Arrack of 35° U. P. payable to Messrs. Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., was the same as in the previous year *viz.*, Re. 0-12-9 per gallon. There was no change in the cost price of special liquors manufactured out of molasses.

376. The rates of bottling and packing charges also remained unaltered. The rates payable to Messrs. Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Bangalore, from 1st April 1955 to end of March 1956 for the liquors supplied by them to Government Depots were:—

(*a*) Molasses Arrack ... Re. 0–12–9 per gallon.

(*b*) Special Liquors—

1. Rs. 2–8–0 (Naked) per gallon.
2. Rs. 5 bottling charges in quart bottles per gallon.
3. Rs. 10 bottling charges in pint bottles per gallon.

Packing Charges.

4. Rs. 6 per case of eight gallons in quart bottles.
5. Rs. 6 per case of six gallons in pint bottles.

377. There were two Distilleries in the State during the year, *viz.*, the Mandya Distillery managed by Messrs. Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., and (2) the Hospet Distillery managed by Messrs. India Sugars and Refineries, Ltd., Hospet. The Distillery at Mandya was administered in

REVENUE AND FINANCE

accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Excise Act, and the Distillery at Hospet according to the Madras Laws till the end of October 1955, the Mysore Laws being extended to the Bellary District with effect from 1st November 1955.

378. The production and issues at the Hospet Distillery were :—

Rectified Spirits.

(*a*) Quantity produced during the year	...	92,750·6 L.P. Gls.
(*b*) Quantity sold within the State		14,431·1 L.P. Gls.
(*c*) Quantity permitted to be exported	...	3·1 (Madras)

Denatured and Methylated Spirits.

(*a*) Quantity produced during the year	...	33,484·1 Bulk gallons
(*b*) Quantity sold within the State		15,601·0 ,,
(*c*) Quantity permitted to be exported	...	13,668·0 ,,

Details of export.

1. Travancore	...	1,315·0	Bulk gallons
2. Madras	...	1·8	,,
3. Rangoon	...	5,000·0	,,
4. Colombo	...	7,350·0	,,
5. Kanpur	...	1·0	,,
Total	...	13,668·0	,,

379. There were 18 Arrack Bonded Depots during the year. Sanction was accorded to run the private arrack depots for the Bangalore City, Civil Area and Taluks for the year 1955-56.

380. There was no change during the year in the issue strength of molasses arrack and special liquors. The limit of private possession of the several kinds of liquors continued to be the same as in the previous years.

Shops.

381. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of molasses arrack was 100 (106) and bottled liquors was nine.

Consumption.

382. The consumption of arrack of 350°U. P. was 2,21,249 (2,29,942 gallons) while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 10,848 (10,739). The supply of country spirits to shops was not controlled by quotas.

Incidence of consumption.

383. The incidence of consumption of country spirits per 100 of population was 4·54 (5·66) proof gallons, computed in respect of the population of only the wet areas of the State.

Rectified spirit licenses.

384. Out of 111 rectified spirit licenses issued, 50 related to chemists and druggists, etc., and the rest 61 pertain to Government and charitable institutions.

Rectified spirit issued.

385. Out of 4,94,482 gallons of rectified spirits including absolute alcohol manufactured, a quantity of 4,81,567 gallons was issued from the distillery at Mandya which includes 1,56,370 gallons exported outside the State. A quantity of 1,40,362 gallons was issued in the State and 1,74,835 gallons was taken out for conversion into liquors and spirits.

Spirituous medicinal and toilet preparations.

386. The normal rate of excise duty on spirit contents of medicinal preparations whether manufactured in the State or imported from outside places continued to be Rs. 5 per proof gallon. But in the case of spirituous medicinal preparations, the rate of excise duty was Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon. The rate of excise duty of Rs. 50 per proof gallon on spirit contents in flavouring and culinary essences was continued during the year.

Exports.

387. The export of spirituous medicinal preparations by the several Pharmaceutical concerns in the State to places outside the State amounted to Rs. 69,169,395 proof gallons. Of these, 67,191·766 proof gallons were subject to excise duty and the balance of 1,977·629 proof gallons were on duty-free basis.

Denatured spirits.

388. Two hundred and fifty-one licenses were issued during the year for the possession and use, etc. of denatured spirits in Government institutions, private hospitals and for manufacture of polishes by the licensees.

Consumption.

389. Out of 1,23,864 gallons of denatured spirit issued out of the distillery at Mandya, 1,01,339 gallons were for local consumption and 22,525 gallons were exported out of the State.

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Indian made foreign liquors.

390. There were three concerns who were permitted to manufacture Indian-made foreign liquors, *viz.*, Messrs. Amrit Distillers, Bangalore, (2) Messrs. Khoday, R.C.A. Industries, Bangalore, and (3) Messrs. Dasarath & Co., Mysore.

391. A quantity of 25,929·708 proof gallons of Indian-made foreign liquors was manufactured in the State. Of which, 2,759·37 proof gallons were issued for consumption in the State and 19,990·859 L.P. gallons were exported to places outside the State. A sum of Rs. 1,12,073 was collected towards excise duty on these liquors consumed in the State. The rate of excise duty of Rs. 35 per proof gallon was continued during the year.

392. The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 69,78,964 (Rs. 72,27,005) comprising of shop rentals Rs. 62,12,841 (Rs. 64,09,631), tree-tax Rs. 7,45,251 (Rs. 7,90,424), and tree rent Rs. 20,872 (Rs. 26,950).

393. The number of shops for the sale of date and coconut toddy was 552 (568), while that for the sale of bagani toddy was nil (6).

394. No trees were permitted to be tapped free of tax for domestic consumption during the year.

395. Consequent on the introduction of Prohibition throughout Madras State, no trees were licensed in Mysore State for Madras shops or in Madras State for Mysore shops.

396. The number of licenses issued exclusively for sales of country beer was 10 (10).

397. The consumption of beer amounted to 5,98,308 (2,05,088) gallons during the year. The United Breweries, Limited, and the Venus Brewery in Bangalore and the Chamundi Brewery in Mysore continued to manufacture beer.

398. The revenue derived from malt liquors amounted to Rs. 9,22,038 (Rs. 6,09,644) comprising of Rs. 5,14,795 (Rs. 2,86,200) under duty and Rs. 4,07,243 (Rs. 3,23,464) under shop rentals.

399. The consumption of foreign liquors were :—

	Kind		*1954-55.*	*1955-56.*
1	Spirits	...	7,522—18	14,382—20
2	Wines	...	881—15	1,631—32
3	Malt liquors	...	28,044—21	36,180—50

400. The revenue realised under license and gallonage fee was Rs. 4,50,054-11-0 (Rs. 3,99,022-6-0).

401. During the year, there was no cultivation of ganja. But ganja cultivated in 40 acres of lands in Gauribidanur taluk during 1954-55 amounting to 27,933 seers (*i.e.*, issuable ganja) was received in the Provincial Ganja Stores, Bangalore, in June 1955. Ganja.

402. The limit of private possession of ganja continued to be 2 tolas as in the previous year.

403. The consumption of ganja during the year was 7,009 seers (6,406). The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 9,42,789 (Rs. 8,99,363) comprising of Rs. 4,55,918 (Rs. 4,40,408) under duty, Rs. 3,26,686 (Rs. 3,27,725) under shop rentals and Rs. 1,60,185 (Rs. 1,31,230) under sale of ganja.

404. The issue price of opium from the treasuries to the several licensees in the State continued to be Rs. 175 per seer of 80 tolas as in the previous year. Opium.

405. The limit of private possession of opium continued to be one tola as in the previous year.

406. The consumption of opium was 372·70 (465) tolas.

407. The revenue derived from opium was Rs. 2,25,584-13-6 (Rs. 2,19,412-12-0), comprising of Rs. 1,60,287-15-6 (Rs. 1,37,359) under license fee and Rs. 65,296-14-0 (Rs. 82,053-12-0) under sale of opium.

408. No licenses were issued to chemists and druggists for the sale of opium preparations

409. The number of licenses issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules was 72 (94) in the previous year. A quantity of 465 pounds and 14 ozs. of dangerous drugs was imported into the State from other Indian States during the year. Dangerous Drugs.

410. The total number of offences reported during the year under Excise and Opium Acts was 1,514 (1,131). Of these, 224 (197) cases relate to heinous offences, 117 (131) to the cutting and removal of date trees and leaves, 81 to dead date trees due to careless overtapping and the remaining 1,092 (803) cases to the breaches of license conditions. Offences

Country Spirits.

411. The number of cases relating to illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 170 to 189 during the year, the largest number being 134 (122) from Bangalore District.

Toddy.

412. The total number of offences relating to illicit manufacture of toddy was 18 (10).

413. The number of cases reported under hemp drugs was 203 (142). Of these cases, 10 related to illegal cultivation of ganja, 2 on account of unlicensed sale, 19 for possession without licenses and 172 for breaches of license conditions.

414. The number of offences reported under Opium Act was 57 (110). Of these, 4 cases related to possession of opium and the balance of 53 (108) cases to breaches of license conditions.

Old arrears.

415. Out of Rs. 14,89,447 outstanding at the beginning of the year after separately accounting for the amount of Railway and Education cessess, a sum of Rs. 7,17,493-9-1 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 7,71,982-11-10 at the close of the year.

Incidence of Taxation.

416. The incidence of taxation per head of population computed in respect of the wet districts of the State excluding the dry areas was Rs. 5-6-2 (Rs. 3-12-5).

(iii) Sales Tax.

417. The Commissioner of Excise continued to be the *Ex-officio* Commissioner of Sales Tax. There were two Deputy Commissioners' Divisions and twelve Sales Tax Officers' Circles inclusive of the Non-resident Dealers Circle.

418. The Mysore Sales Tax Amended Act came into force from 1st April 1955. The amendments introduced far-reaching changes regarding levy and collection of sales tax. Forty-three articles were brought under single-point levy and the list of exempted articles was enlarged.

419. The 29th day of September 1955 was appointed to be the date on which all sections of the said Act (except sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 12 which had already come in to force) shall come into force in the State.

420. An Appellate Tribunal was continued to exercise the functions conferred on the Tribunal under the said Acts.

421. Revised percentages of deductions allowable on labour in respect of works contracts were prescribed in 1955.

422. Orders were issued on 10th January 1956 to reduce the rate of tax payable under the Mysore Sales Tax Act to the rate specified thereof in respect of turnover of such persons during the period between 1st April 1955 and 14th July 1955 in regard to the sale of the goods specified below :—

Class of dealers	Class of goods	Rate of tax
1. First dealer in the State having a place of business in the State of Mysore.	Beedies	One pie per rupee of the turnover.
2. Do ...	Cigarettes which are sold by the first dealer at less than three pies per cigarette and are to be sold at any retail point to the consumer at not more than three pies per cigarette.	Three pies per rupee of the turnover.
3. Do ...	Cigars and cheroots which are sold by the first dealer at less than two annas per cigar or cheroot and are to be sold at any retail point to the consumer at not more than two annas per cigar or cheroot.	Three pies per rupee of the turnover.

423. In Bellary District, the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, the Madras Tobacco (Taxation on Sales and Registration) Act, 1939 and the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit (Taxation) Act, 1939, continued to be in operation throughout the year.

424. In March 1956, orders were issued appointing the 1st April 1956 as the date on which the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1948 and the Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Act, 1949, shall extend to Bellary District.

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425. Out of 23,358 registered dealers and dealers assessed to tax though not registered, 12,722 were assessed to tax and 7,682 were treated as having a turnover below the taxable minimum, leaving 2,954 (2,566) cases pending assessment at the close of the year. The amount of registration fees collected amounted to Rs. 1,38,324 (Rs. 1,35,637).

426. The number of licenses issued and renewed during the year was 9,320 (2,071). The amount of license fee collected was Rs. 4,82,808 (Rs. 4,18,131).

427. The demand, collection and balance under Sales Tax both under arrears and current demand were Rs. 2,07,76,488, Rs. 1,54,74,753-13-11 and Rs. 53,01,734 6-11, respectively. A sum of Rs. 64,524-13-10 was collected under fines and penalties as against Rs. 72,400-7-6 in the previous year.

428. There were 1,837 (2,017) appeals and 1,625 (1,771) revision petitions to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,442 (1,768) appeals and 1,433 (1,335) revision petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of 395 (249) appeal petitions and 192 (436) revision petitions at the close of the year.

429. At the commencement of the year, 1,221 cases were pending in the Magistrates' Courts. During the year, prosecutions were launched in 819 cases for various offences committed by the dealers under the Act.

430. The number of offences disposed of otherwise than prosecution was 4,226 (including the cases pending at the commencement of the year).

431. In 8,355 (5,563) cases involving arrears of Rs. 34,04,025-12-6 (Rs. 19,72,374-8-0), a total sum of Rs. 13,44,365-2-3 (Rs. 6,38,844-9-7) was collected with the assistance of the Revenue Department in 4,783 (1,851) cases including arrear cases.

432. On grounds of under assessment or escapement of assessment under rule 34 of the Mysore Sales Tax Rules, 155 (162) cases were reopened which brought in a revenue of Rs. 73,563-13-0 (Rs. 90,007-8-11).

433. Under Section 5, the benefit of licenses was availed of by 980 dealers. Penalty licenses were issued in all deserving cases where applications were made for grant of

license benefit with retrospective effect after levying suitable penalty. The total amount of license fee collected amounted to Rs. 4,82,807-10-6 as against Rs. 4,18,130-8-0 in the previous year.

434. This is the 8th year of the introduction of the Sales Tax Act. The Amended Act of 1954 came into force from 1st April 1955.

(iv) Mysore Government Insurance Department.

435. Consequent on the Nationalisation of Life Insurance Business in India, the Government of India introduced uniform premium rates reducing the premiums quoted by the Oriental Life Insurance by Rupee one per thousand sum assured for all ages and terms where the annual premium is Rs. 20 per thousand sum assured or more and by five per cent of the annual premium where the annual premium is less than Rs. 20 under almost all the tables existing in the Oriental. The premium rates of the Public Branch were revised to be in conformity with the standard Indian rates with effect from 1st April 1956. Revision of premium rates.

436. A scheme for making an intensive drive to popularise insurance in rural areas in co-operation with the department of Rural Industrialisation was drawn up. Insurance in Rural areas.

437. A Housing Scheme for the benefit of the employees of the Department was under consideration of Government. Housing Scheme for Employees.

438. With the implementation of the mechanisation scheme much progress has been made in accounting and statistical work of the Department. Mechanisation Scheme.

439. The Public Branch Rules were amended with a view to give more benefit to the policyholders and make our scheme attractive in the field of business. Some of the important amendments introduced were :— Amendment to Rules.

1. The maximum limit of assurance on first class male lives was enhanced from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 and in respect of females from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 and the lower limits of assurance in respect of female lives was reduced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

2. According to old rules, a person between 16 and 18 years of age was unable to insure his life. Therefore, a modified scheme of insurance applicable to persons below 18 years of age has been introduced with effect from 26th December 1955.

440. The Department undertook a continuous and steady campaign in advertisement and propaganda work. Special posters, pictorial oil paintings and wooden models depicting the advantages of life insurance in several stages and walks of life were prepared and exhibited in the Dasara Exhibition. Brochures and hand bills explaining in brief the various Insurance plans introduced by the Department were printed and distributed widely among the visitors to the Stall.

Official Branch New Business.

441. Out of the 8,210 proposals accepted during the year including 1,265 proposals pending at the beginning of the year and 17 cases reinstated during the year, 6,864 proposals resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 85,15,531 bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 32,447. Of the remaining 1,346 proposals, 276 were cancelled, and for 1,071 cases treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of the year.

Public Branch New Business.

442. In the Public Branch, New Business recorded was 18,070 proposals for a total sum of Rs. 2,53,24,600 as against 13,236 proposals for Rs. 1,82,48,300 in the previous year, showing an increase of 4,834 proposals and Rs. 70,76,300 in sum assured.

Policies.

443. Out of the accepted proposals, 15,152 resulted in policies assuring a sum of Rs. 2,11,07,080 yielding an annual premium of Rs. 12,83,103. Thus, the increase on 3,126 policies was Rs. 53,10,895 in sum assured and Rs. 3,06,186 in premium over the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Motor Branch.

444. The Motor Branch insured 2,217 vehicles earning a premium income of about Rs. 2,14,081 as compared with 1,967 vehicles earning a premium income of about Rs. 1,76,124. The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 51,644.

Motor Insurance Fund.

445. The Motor Insurance Fund as on 31st March 1956 was Rs. 11,16,680 (Rs. 10,27,121).

446. A Branch Office was opened at Mysore on 15th August 1955 for popularising the Public Branch, supervising field work and giving local facilities to policy-holders and agents. The Branch Office has jurisdiction over Mysore, Mandya and Hassan Districts. The New Business procured from 15th August 1955 to 31st March 1956 in the area covered by the Branch Office was Rs. 48,25,500 as against a business of Rs. 32,63,400 for the corresponding period during the previous year when there was no Branch Office.

New Branch Office opened.

447. The Department as usual participated in the Dasara Exhibition, 1955 at Mysore and procured a record New Business amounting to Rs. 17,10,000 within a period of 15 days.

(v) Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Act, 1949

448. No amendments to the Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Act, 1949, were introduced during the year.

449. Five importers, and 92 retailers registered as dealers in petrol under section 4 (1) of the Act, three importers, three wholesalers and 80 retailers had registered as dealers in Motor Spirit other than petrol.

450. The number of monthly assessments made under Petrol and Motor Spirit other than petrol were 1,836 and 1,227 respectively. Five hundred and eight cases of petrol, 587 cases in Motor Spirit other than petrol were pending assessment at the close of the year.

451. Out of the total demand of Rs. 34,37,427-3-10, a sum of Rs. 33,05,465-5-10 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,31,961-14-0. In respect of arrears, action was taken to recover the entire arrears by taking penal action under section 7 (2) and 10 of the Act.

452. Prosecutions were launched in 20 cases by Sales Tax Officers and in two cases warning was administered by the Department. Thirty-one cases were compounded departmentally and one case was pending disposal at the end of the year.

453. Arrears of Rs. 18,987-12-0 were collected through the Revenue Department.

(vi) Stamps.

454. The total gross revenue from Stamps under all heads amounted to Rs. 78,54,146-6-2 during the year. A sum of Rs. 10,51,403-8-11 was deducted as refunds made under the Mysore Stamp Act and Rules, of the value of stamps spoiled, rendered useless, etc., as also under the Mysore Court Fees Act, of the value of spoiled stamps, rebates, relief, etc., and adjustments on account of duty collected in the shape of stamps while registering transfer of properties.

455. The Stamp revenue after deducting refunds and adjustments amounted to Rs. 68,02,742-13-3 and the expenditure incurred by the Stamp Department for its administration was Rs. 2,86,884-14-8. The net revenue during the year was Rs. 65,15,857-14-7.

456. *Pauper Suits*:—The amount outstanding recovery at the beginning of the year under the "Institution Fees" in Pauper Suits was Rs. 2,86,493-4-8. A sum of Rs. 53,010-15-8 was awarded as fees by the several Sub-Courts during the year.

457. Among the important measures undertaken during the year were :—

(1) Notified that as and when the existing stocks in the Stamp Department, of non-Judicial and Judicial Stamps bearing the portrait of the late Maharaja are exhausted, India non-Judicial and Judicial Stamps of the kinds and denominations containing the design of Asoka Capital would be issued from all the treasuries in the State.

(2) Orders were passed extending the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900 to the Bellary District from 1st April 1956.

(3) Orders were passed abolishing the Stamp manufactory with effect from 15th November 1955.

(4) Orders were passed remitting the duties chargeable under the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900 in respect of the instruments executed by or on behalf of the Technical Co-operation Mission in India in cases where the duties are payable by such personnel.

(5) Orders were issued remitting the Stamp Duty chargeable in respect of the entry as an advocate (Article 23-A of Schedule I-A to the Mysore Stamp Act) on the roll of the High Court, of the three advocates who migrated from Pakistan.

(6) Orders were passed remitting the Stamp Duty in respect of the bonds to be executed by or on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore in favour of the Rajpramukh of Mysore in connection with the grant of loans for the sewage utilisation scheme at Kenchanahally.

(7) Orders were issued remitting the Stamp Duty in respect of the lease deeds to be executed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi, in respect of the premises hired for its Regional, Local and Inspectorate Offices in all parts of the State of Mysore except Bellary District.

(8) Orders were issued remitting the Stamp Duty in respect of the bonds or other instruments executed by or on behalf of the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation in connection with the loan granted to it by the Government.

(9) Orders were issued remitting for a period of two years, the Stamp Duty on instruments executed by or on behalf of the Societies registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948 dealing in short term credit or by an officer or member and relating to the business of the said Societies.

(10) Orders were issued remitting for a period of two years on instruments executed by or on behalf of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, or a Co-operative Land Mortgage Society, Ltd., or by an officer or member and relating to the business of the said Bank or such Society. This notification shall be in force from 1st April 1955 till 31st March 1957.

(11) Orders were issued remitting the Stamp Duty on instruments of gift of land executed in favour of Rajpramukh of Mysore in pursuance of Vidyadan and Bhoodan for Educational Institutions.

(12) Orders were issued remitting for a period of one year from the date of Notification the Stamp Duty on the instruments to be executed by the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore, in connection with the loan granted to it by the Government of India.

(13) A notification was issued in December 1955 remitting for a period of three years, Stamp Duty chargeable in respect of instruments to be executed by the Mysore

Provincial Woollen Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and the Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society for obtaining the loan of Rs. 1,68,750 sanctioned by Government of India.

(14) A notification was issued in March 1956 remitting Stamp Duty chargeable in respect of bonds to be executed by a Co-operative Society registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948 in favour of Government to obtain loan granted to it by the Government.

(15) A notification was issued remitting the Stamp Duty chargeable in respect of instruments executed by or in favour of the Government of India in cases where, but for this exemption the Government of India would be liable to pay duty chargeable in respect of such instruments.

(16) A notification was issued reducing fifty per cent of the Stamp Duty chargeable in respect of affidavits to be filed by displaced persons in connection with their claims, etc., in Government offices. This notification remains in force for a period of two years.

(17) The Mysore Amusements Tax Act, 1932 was extended to the area comprised within the following Town Municipalities from the dates noted against them during the year :—

(*a*) Sorab from 1st May 1955.
(*b*) Pavagada and Koratagere from 1st June 1955.
(*c*) Channarayapatna, Arkalgud, Saklespur and Belur from 1st July 1956, and (*d*) Nyamathi from 1st January 1956.

(18) The levy of municipal transfer duty at the rate and from the date specified against each town noted below, or transfer of immoveable property was sanctioned by Government within the limits of the respective Town Municipalities :—

(*a*) Shikaripur, half per cent from 1st June 1955.
(*b*) Tarikere, one per cent from 1st May 1955.
(*c*) Sorab, one per cent from 1st July 1955.
(*d*) Hosakote and Periyapatna, one per cent from 1st August 1955.

The work of the Stamp Department continued to be satisfactory during the year.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

(i) Land Revenue

Material Prosperity of the people.

458. Rainfall during the year was generally good in all the Districts of the State except Kolar, Mysore, Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts where it was less than the previous years. Except for these areas, in other areas both wet and dry crops were good. The market was well supplied and food grains were available in open market in sufficient quantities.

459. The health of men and cattle was generally good except for prevalence of small-pox and cholera in some parts of the taluks of Chitaldrug, Holalkere, Challakere and Molakalmuru and plague in some parts of Kolar District which was checked by the timely action by the Department of Public Health.

460. Owing to prevalence of good prices, the ryots and merchant classes prospered well. The labour classes were also well off, as they found sufficient employment. The condition of the middle classes however remained the same, and showed no substantial change for the better. On the whole the seasonal conditions were good and the economic condition of the people was satisfactory.

Distress relief.

461. There was no distress in any part of the State in the year 1955-56, except in some parts of Mysore, Mandya and Kolar Districts.

462. Six taluks of Mysore District and parts of Mandya District developed scarcity conditions from the month of May 1956 and due to failure of monsoons and relief measures such as starting of relief works, fodder supply and gratuitous relief were taken up. Besides the normal budget allotment of Rs. 1,32,000 to Mysore and Rs. 10,000 to Mandya District, special allotment of Rs. 10,00,000 was sanctioned to Mysore District exclusively for relief measures. All these allotments were made before the end of June 1956. In addition to these allotments, rice was made available at three seers a rupee in the affected areas. The conditions had not been improved at the end of the year.

463. There was difficulty for drinking water, both for men and cattle, in some parts of Kolar District. One hundred

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and eighty-five temporary well works were therefore started at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,554-9-0 and a sum of Rs. 10,022-10-0 was spent during the year.

Special measures sanctioned to ameliorate the conditions of the Agriculturists and concession shown to them during the year.

464. The Scheme of granting subsidy for sinking irrigation well sanctioned in Government Order dated 12th March 1946 and continued from time to time was in force during the year. Owing to prevalence of distress conditions in certain parts of Mysore District as a result of the failure of the rains during the year several relief measures were adopted to alleviate the conditions of the people in the affected areas and sufficient funds were sanctioned for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was also made available from the Prime Minister's Relief Funds for affording relief to the sufferers.

465. Special allotment in addition to payment of cash compensation was given to Channagiri, Bhadravathi and Shimoga taluks for granting land improvement loans to the agriculturists whose lands had been damaged as a result of heavy rains in May 1955.

466. Ameliorative measures for the displaced persons under the Tungabhadra Project were continued in Bellary District during the year.

Emigration and immigration.

467. There was no unusual movement of labour either within or from and into the districts during the year. It is reported that the usual influx of coolies from South Kanara and parts of Malabar for work in the coffee, rubber and tea estates as well as in areca gardens continued during the year. Labourers from Tamil Pradesh of Madras migrated in groups into Kadur and Tarikere taluks in search of employment and some of them have resided permanently. There was immigration of labour into Shimoga District from South Kanara, Malabar, Andhra, Bombay and Hyderabad, as big schemes such as Bhadra Reservoir Project, Bhadra Left and Right Bank Channels were in progress.

Alienation of lands.

468. A total extent of 490 acres 12½ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 344-15-10 was alienated during the year as against 718 acres and 36¾ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 503-12-0 alienated during the previous year.

Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands.

469. An extent of 90,721 acres 37 guntas was available for cultivation at the beginning of the year and an extent of 806 acres 11 guntas of Kaval land were surrendered making a total of 91,528 acres 8 guntas. Out of this, an extent of 8,606 acres 20 guntas has been disposed of leaving a balance of 82,901 acres 28 guntas of land at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 16,706-9-3 was realised by the disposal of the land, the assessment levied being Rs. 5,133-2-6.

Date reserve land.

470. An extent of 1,28,031 acres 39 guntas of land was available for cultivation at the beginning of the year and an extent of 627 acres and 4 guntas was released during the year making a total of 1,28,659 acres 3 guntas. Out of this, an extent of 8,255 acres 11 guntas of land was disposed of leaving a balance of 1,28,403 acres 32 guntas.

471. A sum of Rs. 36,309-7-6 was realised by the disposal of the said extent of land during the year and the assessment booked on these disposed of lands was Rs. 2,518-8-9.

Darkhasts.

472. The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 9,086 and the number received was 31,782 making a total of 40,868. Out of these, 31,278 darkhasts have been disposed of leaving a balance of 9,590 at the close of the year.

473. The total extent of land disposed of during the year was 61,566 acres 6½ guntas, the amount realised being Rs. 11,56,730-12-9. The assessment levied on this extent was Rs. 74,962-12-2.

474. The total extent of land granted under the Grow More Food Rules from the beginning till the close of the scheme is 3,61,409 acres 27 guntas. Out of this, the grant in respect of 96,424 acres 20 guntas of land were cancelled for violation of the conditions of grant etc. Out of the remaining area, an extent of 79,288 acres of land has been confirmed up to the end of the year.

The area under occupation and area cropped.

475. The total area under occupation during the year was 1,03,01,468-35. The increase in area under occupation is noticeable in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts which was due to disposal of lands under darkhast rules.

476. The net area cropped during the year was 84,76,423 acres. The increase be seen in all the districts

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except Bellary; the increase is generally due to favourable seasonal conditions during the year. The percentage of lands allowed and lie follow was high in the districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Mysore.

477. The total area cultivated with the selected crop *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram, jawar, sugarcane and cotton in several districts is as follows :—

	1954-55		1955-56	
	A.	Gts.	A.	Gts.
Paddy ...	8,67,181	00	8,66,009	26
Ragi ...	19,39,316	00	19,63,335	34
Horsegram ...	8,26,723	00	8,17,515	00
Jawar ...	11,87,337	00	11,70,237	00
Sugarcane ...	63,290	00	61,764	00
Cotton ...	4,56,198	00	4,30,847	00

478. There is an increase in the case of first two crops and decrease in the case of the remaining crops.

Expansion of Cultivation under Vanivilas Sagar, Chitaldrug District.

479. The total extent of land irrigated under V. V. Sagara channels has been limited to 11,001 acres 18 guntas.

480. The total extent of land under occupation at the beginning of the year was 10,651 acres 14 guntas.

481. There were 143 Takrar Takta cases pending at the beginning of the year, and 1951 Takrar Takta cases were received during the year making a total of 1,994, out of which 610, cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,384 at the close of the year. The total amount booked on this account for unauthorised act was Rs. 15,394-12-2 on an aggregate extent of 1,325 acres 27 guntas as against Rs. 16,352-12-3 in the previous year.

482. *Area under Select Crops.*—The total extent under cultivation during Karthika and Vysakha were 11,680 acres and 3,256 acres respectively making a total of 14,936 acres.

Demand, collection and balance under several items.

483. The total demand including the arrears was Rs. 80,523-13-7. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 79,637-6-9 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 5,225-3-7 as against Rs. 4,338-12-9 in the previous year.

484. No loan was sanctioned during the year. The ryots of 40 villages coming under the channel area are utilising the several concessions granted by the Government for garden cultivation. The distribution of water during the year was fair. The consultative committee is conducting meetings at frequent interval and on several points regarding the supply of water, inclusion and exclusion of lands are being discussed and action taken as per decisions arrived at.

Loans for coconut cultivation in Hiriyur Taluk.

485. Since the maximum water level in the tank during the year was 118 feet, intermittent supply was allowed throughout the year.

486. The totalatchk at under Marconahalli Reservoir spreading over 30 villages is 14,063 acres 7 guntas. Out of which, 1,767 acrces 7 guntas are covered by dry belt zone area, 1,425 acres are old wet and garden lands and the remaining 10,871 acres are occupied lands.

Irrigation under Marconahalli Reservoir.

487. Out of the total demand amounting to Rs. 7,50,474-15-5 as against Rs. 7,88,431-4-2 in the previous year, a sum of Rs. 1,32,159-6-9 was collected during the year including remission as against Rs. 1,22,209-4-3 in the previous year leaving a balance of Rs. 6,18,315-8-8 at the close of the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

488. The area irrigated by the channel was 5,117 acres 10 guntas at the beginning of the year. An extent of 39 acres 27 guntas was included under the channel atchkat during the year bringing the total extent under irrigation to 5,156 acres 37 guntas at the end of the year.

Cultivation under the Bhadra Right Bank channel

489. The reservoir at Anjanapura in Shikaripur Taluk with its two channels the Right Bank Channel running to a length of 20 miles and the Left Bank channel running to a length of 8¾ miles has been constructed to irrigate lands in 30 villages (Right Bank 24 and Left Bank 6 villages). During the year, there was neither decrease nor increase in the area under irrigation which was 17,113 acres and 34 guntas.

Anjanapura Reservoir.

490. Four thousand, four hundred and ninety applications for a loan of Rs. 14,98,480 were dealt with during the year. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-four applications for a loan of Rs. 23,07,730 were sanctioned. One thousand forty-eight applications for a sum of Rs. 3,45,750 remained undisposed at the close of the year.

Takavi Loans.

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491. The total demand for the year inclusive of the arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 16,33,163-3-9. A sum of Rs. 7,60,049-4-9 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 8,73,116-15-0. The percentage of collection to demand was 46·5.

Land Improvement Loan.

492. Two thousand, one hundred and sixty-three applications for a sum of Rs. 28,21,485 was dealt with during the year. Eight hundred and fifty-one applications involving a sum of Rs. 3,47,415 were sanctioned and 518 applications for a sum Rs. 5,00,610 were pending at the close of the year.

493. The total demand for the year including the arrears amounted to Rs. 22,78,854-2-2. A sum of Rs. 3,92,666-4-8 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 18,86,187-13-6 at the close of the year. The per centage of collection to demand was 17·2.

494. The arrears outstanding were heavy in Kolar, Chitaldrug and Bellary Districts. The progress made in the collection work was poor in all the districts except Chitaldrug District.

Record of Rights.

495. The Scheme of the Land Record of Rights has been introduced into all the Government villages as well as to some of the inam villages which have been surveyed and settled. Action was taken to expedite the introduction of Record of Rights Scheme into as many inam villages as practicable.

Mutation Cases.

496. Out of 3,31,476 Mutation cases, 2,22,495 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,08,981 cases at the end of the year. Out of a total demand of Rs. 6,12,430 under Mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 3,48,955 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2,63,475 at the close of the year.

Hissa fees.

497. There was a total demand of Rs. 3,86,738, of which Rs. 50,194 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 3,36,534.

Inspection of Boundary Marks.

498. During the year, 16,53,633 boundary markes were inspected by the Amildar and the Revenue Inspectors as against 19,21,109 in the preceding year. Fifty-nine thousand, two hundred and four boundary marks were found missing or in a state of disrepair and out of these, 26,859 were set right by the occupants concerned. In 700

cases, the liability of the defaulting ryots to make good the cost of repairs was enforced and a sum of Rs. 427-8-0 was recovered.

Frontier Boundary Marks.

499. All the frontier boundary marks in the State were inspected by the respective Revenue Officers at the time of Taluk Jamabandy as well as during the course of their normal tours. The Sub-Division Officers also inspected some of them during Huzur Jamabandy and inspection tours. All the boundary marks are reported to be in good condition.

Tanks.

500. There were in all 2,696 major and 21,007 minor tanks in the State during the year.

501. The number of major and minor tanks in need of urgent repairs was 297 and 1,285 respectively.

(ii) Occupied Area and Tenure

502. The total recorded area of the State was 2,13,24,460 acres. Deducting the extent of 13,35,955 acres covered by alienated villages, and 89,50,759 acres consisting of minor inams, forests and uncultivable waste which were not available for cultivation, a net extent of 1,10,37,745 acres was available for cultivation.

503. The net area cropped during the year was 86,23,319 acres.

504. The number of registered ryotwari holdings in the State was 14,16,055 with a total extent in holding of 1,02,13,175 acres and 37 guntas.

(iii) Transfer of Lands

505. There were 12,632 transfers of land by the order of Courts, Civil and Revenue involving an extent of 2,05,819 acres and 26 guntas.

506. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages were 1,48,044 in number involving an extent of 3,41,647 acres and 30 guntas.

(iv) Agricultural Labour and Wages

507. Except in the case of Hassan and Bellary where a slight rise was reported, the wages rate for both skilled and

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unskilled labour, cart hire and handling charges, remained stationary in the State, as compared to those in the previous years. The several industrial concerns, irrigation, road and building works undertaken by the Public Works Department in the State provided employment opportunities to the working class in an ample measure.

508. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State in search of employment. The usual movement of labourers from South Canara and bordering villages of Manjarabad Taluk, during coffee and cardamom picking period into the coffee growing areas of the malnad districts, particularly Hassan and Chikmagalur districts and from other parts into Bhadravati, Shimoga and Hiriyur for employment in the Dam and Channel works relating to Lakkavalli Reservoir and during agricultural season, respectively, continued.

(v) Land Records, Survey and Settlement

509. In the Government Villages, the number of darkhast phods and miscellaneous hudbusth records etc., disposed of during the year was 11,845 (14,546).

510. Classification was done in respect of 11,694 (10,725) survey numbers comprising an area of 36,333 acres and 3 guntas (39,483 acres and 37 guntas).

511. Bandh Pahani of 12,413 (10,178) survey numbers in 3,252 (2,404) villages was done.

512. Four hundred and fifty-six cases of encroachment comprising an area of 387 acres and 27 guntas with a probable assessment of Rs. 422-14-0 were detected.

513. The amount realised on account of fees charged for phoding of survey numbers was Rs. 44,300-12-6.

514. Some of the special items of work attended to by the Department were:—

1. Detection of encroachment cases in respect of date groves in Chamarajanagar Taluk;
2. Measurement of fields in the retroceded area of Bangalore North Taluk;
3. Conducting special survey training class for giving training in survey work to the shanbhogues and patels of Bangalore North Taluk.

515. Key maps of 806 villages comprising of 74,504 survey numbers were printed for replenishing the stock.

Preparation, Printing and issue of maps.

516. A new Mysore map (Karnataka) as per State Re-organisation Committee Report was prepared.

517. Two thousand seven hundred and three village, taluk, district and State maps were supplied to the public and to the several Government departments and the amount realised therefrom was Rs. 6,692-12-0. The stock of village, taluk, district and State maps at the end of the year was 5,13,434 costing Rs. 13,36,094-13-0.

518. The rectification of Akarband was completed in respect of 2,082 (2,069) phode records.

519. At the beginning of the year, there were 2,825 Record of Rights Mutation Phod Records for check and restoration in the concerned Hissa Survey Records. During the year, 5,149 records were received making a total of 7,974. Of these, 4,357 records were disposed of leaving a balance of 3,617 at the close of the year.

Restoration of Record of Rights Mutation Records.

520. During the year, 4,502 petitions were received from private parties for the supply of tippan copies and the amount realised under tippan copies was Rs. 15,725.

521. Decennial Revision of Potgi was done in respect of 1,935 (3,211) villages and the potgi was refixed in the case of 192 villages.

522. Sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-two (52,067) hissas were measured in several taluks in addition to the clearing of Darkhast Phod, acquisition, alienation and hudbusth records.

523. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 9,51,222 (Rs. 7,51,098).

(vi) Inam Settlement.

524. Detailed survey work was conducted in 10 (5) inam villages comprising of 1,232 (788) blocks with an extent of 4,986 acres and 16 guntas (2,719 acres and 33 guntas) during the year.

525. Original classification work was done in 10 (6) villages comprising of 1,108 (845) blocks with an

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area of 4,470 acres and 33 guntas (2,160 acres and 26 guntas).

526. Resurvey work was done in one inam village during the course of the year.

527. Reclassification was done in one inam village with an area of 96 acres and 38 guntas comprised in 26 blocks.

528. Boundary marks pertaining to 1,276 (611) blocks in 10 (5) inam villages were erected during the year in the inam villages.

529. Hissa Survey work was done in 22 (5) inam villages comprising of 4,869 (2,638) hissas.

530. Original Survey and Settlement was introduced into 32 inam villages besides attending to Revision Settlement of one village.

CHAPTER V.—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Supplies.

531. After the decontrol of foodgrains in July 1954, there was a fall in the prices of foodgrains. In view of the favourable seasonal conditions and timely rains, the crops of paddy, ragi and jola were good and it was anticipated that the prices of these crops might decline further. The Government of India, therefore, considered it necessary that the prices of rice and millets should not be allowed to decline further to uneconomic levels and in order to safeguard the interests of the producers, they sponsored a scheme of "Price Support" for paddy, rice and jola. Under this scheme, the Government of India agreed to purchase common, medium and coarse varieties of rice at Rs. 11 per maund at railheads, if the price of rice fell below Rs. 11 per maund, and jola at Rs. 5-8-0 per maund.

532. The Government of India had also agreed to extend the "price support" to jola and to purchase jola if the prices went below Rs. 5-8-0 per railway maund at the railhead centres only. With regard to ragi, the Government of India did not agree to extend the support to ragi though ragi is the important millet crop in the State. They suggested that the State Government might purchase ragi on their own account if they so desire adding that they would assist by advancing necessary funds for the purchase of ragi in case the State needed assistance.

533. The prices of paddy, rice, jola did not go below the prescribed floor prices and hence no rice or jola was purchased under this scheme.

534. There was an improvement over the previous years in regard to the production of ragi and jola and there was a slight fall in the production of paddy and minor millets.

535. Under the scheme of deliveries of stocks to the Government of India, a quantity of about 9,100 tons of rice was delivered to the Government of India during the year.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

536. Issues of rice to the Government servants on credit basis in accordance with the orders of Government were continued up to October 1955 and a total quantity of about 3,662 tons of rice was issued accordingly.

537. The ragi stocks were disposed of completely by calling for tenders, keeping the minimum price at Rs. 15 per palla. The stocks of broken rice, jola, wheat and wheat products were also disposed of by public auction. By the end of the year, there were practically no stocks of foodgrains except for negligible quantities of deteriorated foodgrains in the mofussil awaiting disposal by auction sale or destruction, etc.

538. The Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952, was repealed in Government Notification No. L.D. 1416 Legis. 4-55-102, dated 24th November 1956.

Rice Mills.

539. The Scheme of utilisation of the services of Rice Mill-owners was continued for the milling of paddy into either polished or dehusked rice as the case may be, for delivery to the Government of India. There was no change in the iluvaris fixed both for dehusked and polished rice. The statutory control over rice mills and the control over rice hullers were withdrawn during the year.

Sugar.

540. The sugar supply position continued to remain satisfactory during the year. The price ranged from Rs. 1-4-6 to Rs. 1-6-0 per viss, or Rs. 92 to Rs. 96 per bag of 2 cwts. during the year.

Jaggery.

541. There was no control over jaggery during the year and the supply position continued to be satisfactory.

General.

542. Trade through normal channels which was resumed during the previous year after a decade of control got stabilised to some extent during the year. While the basic object of control had been to make foodgrains available to the consumers in reasonable quantities at reasonable prices, there was a swing of the price pendulum in the reverse direction during the year and the Government had to step into the field again to safeguard the interests of the producer by guaranteeing him a reasonable minimum price for his produce.

(ii) Food Production.

543. The Department of Food Production, which was started in October 1949 was continued during the year.

544. The Schemes implemented under the Grow More Food Campaign were :—

1. Works Schemes.
2. Supply Schemes.
3. Service and Miscellaneous Schemes.

I. Works Schemes.

545. The works schemes relate mostly to irrigation works, such as sinking of irrigation wells, construction of major irrigation works, restoration of major and minor tanks, construction and improvement of river, tank, feeder channels, lift irrigation in river valley, land improvement works, including land reclamation, construction of pickup channels, etc.

546. In order to extend the area under irrigation, the scheme of construction of irrigation wells was intended to provide financial aid in the shape of subsidy to the agriculturists who intend sinking of irrigation wells. The maximum limit of subsidy sanctioned to each well was limited to Rs. 250 throughout the State, 50 percent of the subsidy being borne by the Government of India. Provision for granting a loan of Rs. 750 per well had been provided in cases where ryots apply for it.

547. *Construction of big tanks.*—Out of the several works included in the programme, most of the works had reached the stage of completion.

548. The total expenditure from 1st July 1955 to 30th June 1956 under the construction of big tanks head was Rs. 27,45,651.

549. *Restoration of tanks.*—Many of the tanks were highly silted up and required to be restored to their original capacity of storage under Food Production Drive. Restoration of these tanks such as raising the bunds and weirs, breach filling, repairs to sluices, removal of silt etc., were taken up. The total expenditure during the agricultural year was Rs. 13,84,764.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

550. *Extension and Improvements to river, tank and pick-up channels.*—The State has a net work of river channels serving more than 2,85,900 acres. Most of them as well as the tanks and feeder channels were in need of proper maintenance to function effectively. Out of 558 works proposed, 109 were completed and 327 works were in progress, thereby benefiting 277 acres. The total expenditure incurred from 1st July 1955 to 20th June 1956 was Rs. 11,91,693.

551. *Desilting of tanks.*—The desilting work with regard to a large number of tanks taken up during the previous year was continued during the year also.

552. *Extension of power supply to irrigation pumpsets.*—The plan in force contemplates extension of power supply for lift irrigation of 1,365 wells spread over throughout the State. Against the target of extending power to 1,365 wells, the work of installation of electric power in respect of 1,139 pumpsets was completed.

II. Supply and Services Schemes.

553. *Tractor and Bulldozer Services.*—Extensive cultivation for stepping up of food production was encouraged with the service of tractors and bulldozers. The department maintained about 127 tractors and 26 bulldozers for ploughing and reclamation work in private holdings. The Central Tractor Workshop, situated at Hebbal, was provided with necessary equipment for servicing and effecting repairs to these machines. In order to enable the ryots to bring virgin lands and such of those lands requiring reclamation under cultivation, these machines were hired out at subsidised rates.

554. *Distribution of improved varieties of seeds.*—Under Food Production Drive a systematic propaganda was launched by the technical staff of the Department of Agriculture to bring home the supreme value and importance of improved and tested varieties of seeds in increasing the yields. In order to ensure that the nucleus seeds produced in Government Farms reach every village, a large number of subsidised seed plots belonging to ryots were laid out throughout the State under the close supervision of the Agricultural Department for securing good quality of

improved strains of seed needed for bulk distribution. Improved seeds procured from these farms were distributed and the plot owners were paid a subsidy of Rs. 510 per acre for adhering to the proper production of improved seeds. They were also paid a premium of 10 per cent over the market rate for having exercised special care in producing the standard varieties of seeds. The seed was sold to ryots at cost price, the cost of transport and incidental charges being borne by Government.

555. *Preparation and distribution of manure mixture*—A planned propaganda was undertaken for the proper application of chemical manures in adequate doses and in time. Steps were also taken to popularise the increased use of superphosphate and new fertilisers like Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Nitrate.

556. *Manufacture and Distribution of Urban Compost Scheme.*—The acreage benefited by the compost produced during the year was 16,019 and this represents an extra food production of 4,005 tons valued at Rs. 8,01,000.

557. The scheme which covers the whole State was organised through the agency of the local board institution, producing compost.

558. *Japanese method of paddy cultivation.*—With the encouraging results obtained in previous years, the scheme continued during the year also.

559. The area in which nurseries were raised comprised 5,440 acres, sufficient to transplant in about 95,882 acres.

560. *Supply of Agricultural Implements.*—The Department continued to procure the requirements of iron through the Central pool during the year and the same was distributed to the ryots through the agency of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies and the Departmental Depots. Implements costing Rs. 16,02,514 (Rs. 6,80,528) were supplied through the several distributing centres to the cultivators.

561. The target of additional production fixed under the Five Year Plan ending with 1955-56 was only 97·5 thousand tons and the targets were exceeded considerably at the end of the year.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(iii) Civil Supplies.

562. The Department of Civil Supplies continued to administer the following Control Orders during the year :—

1. The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.
2. The Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.
3. The Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1948.
4. The Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948, and
5. The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1955.

563. During October 1955, a general permit was issued under Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, removing all restrictions on the movement of cloth and yarn outside the State. With effect from 1st January 1956, the Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order, 1948, was also rescinded. However, licensing of yarn dealers continued during the year.

564. Since the removal of Price and Distribution Control during July 1953 and the removal of movement restrictions and the licensing system, the prices on all varieties of cloth and yarn were rapidly increasing. That increase was partly due to the increase in the prices of raw cotton and also the levy of additional excise duty by the Government of India.

Cement.

565. The cement stock position showed a continuous deterioration since about December 1955 and it became necessary to restrict the free sale quota at Bangalore to 25 per cent of the receipts as against 75 per cent previously. This was done with effect from 10th February 1956 and it also achieved uniformity of procedure throughout the State. The unprecedented increase in demand was mainly due to the growing house building activities including Low Income Group Housing Schemes and Development and Community Project Works under the Second Five-Year Plan.

566. As against the allotment of 1,26,100 tons of cement during 1954-55, the Government of India increased the allotment to 1,41,300 tons during 1955-56.

Cotton.

567. Control on raw cotton continued to be in force and the licensing of dealers and certain categories of ginning and pressing factories was continued.

Drugs.

568. The Mysore Drugs (Control) Act, 1950, remained in force and the provisions of the Act have been extended to the Bellary District.

Receipts and Expenditure.

569. The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 1,14,118 (Rs. 1,58,118) and Rs. 32,230 (Rs. 81,889), respectively. The decrease in receipts was due to the abolition of cloth licensing system from 1st January 1956.

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

(i) Whether and Crop Condition.

570. The following Statement furnishes the particulars of Rainfall :—

District	South-west Mousoon from 1st June 1955 to 30th September 1955.		North-east Monsoon from 1st October 1955 to 31st December 1955.		Winter period from 1st January 1956 to 29th February 1956.		Hot weather period from 1st March 1956 to 31st May 1956.	
Bangalore ...	14·85	16·03	7·79	8·31	...	0·35	2·39	5.90
Kolar ...	16·18	15·01	7·04	8·22	...	0·41	4·18	4·65
Tumkur ...	14·54	13·73	7·23	7·58	...	0·25	3·88	4·76
Mysore ...	7·93	12·19	8·96	8·80	0·10	0·35	3·62	8·12
Mandya ...	8·68	10·89	10·53	9·17	0·02	0·32	2·19	6·68
Hassan ...	15·84	23·58	8·41	9·34	0·13	0·30	4·82	6·75
Shimoga ...	36·33	46·15	9·37	7·20	...	0·17	7·47	4·60
Chikmagalur ...	45·27	58·85	8·94	9·36	0·31	0·26	6·66	5·97
Chitaldrug ...	16·54	11·65	7·47	6·56	...	0·25	6·18	3·86
Bellary ...	22·25	14·25	5·77	5·85	...	0·20	5·12	3·24
State ...	19·84	22·27	8·15	8·04	0·06	0·29	4·65	5·45

571. The heaviest rainfall of 262·62 inches for the year (from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956) was recorded at Agumbe in Shimoga District. The lowest total for the year of 7·60 inches was gauged at Bettadapura in Mysore District. The heaviest fall of 9·45 inches in 24 hours was recorded at Koppa in Chikmagalur District on 24th May 1955.

Effect of Rainfall on Productions.

572. The south-west monsoon which commenced in right time facilitated better preparatory cultivation and the season started well with much prospects. Sowings of mungar jola in Mysore district, monsoon ragi and potatoes in Hassan district and paddy in Shimoga district were taken up. But failure of rains in June and July caused anxiety among the ryots. More than fifty per cent of the ryots in

parts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya and Hassan districts had not sown the seeds for want of rains during seedling season. The standing dry crop showed signs of withering owing to long draught and the failure of monsoon at the right time had interfered considerably with the growth of the standing crops. But well-distributed heavy rainfall during August and September 1955 brought some relief to the ryots. The late-sown crops faired well in all the districts. However, excessive rainfall which occurred later affected to a certain extent the early sown crops. Attack of insects and pests on crops was reported but severity of damage was negligible. The ragi crops were also reported to be generally satisfactory. No frost and hailstorm were experienced during January and February 1956. On the whole the seasonal conditions were satisfactory.

(ii) Agriculture.

573. The acreage and production of the principal crops of Mysore were :—

	Acreage (in thousand acres)		Production in tons	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
1. Paddy ...	848	834	371	492
2. Jowar ...	897	1,017	208	266
3. Bajra ...	211	...	34	...
4. Ragi ...	1,894	1,850	491	707
5. Small millets ...	761	...	94	...
6. Total cereals ...	4,614	...	1,199	...
7. Tur ...	149	...	16	...
8. Total pulses ...	1,047	...	92	...
9. Potatoes ...	9	10	9	11
10. Dry chillies ...	82	...	11	...
11. Tobacco ...	34	34	4	5
12. Sugarcane ...	58	58	89	1,482
13. Groundnut ...	533	506	120	138
14. Castor ..	94	..	8	...
15. Sesamum ..	69	..	6	...
16. Total oilseeds ...	703	...	135	...
17. Cotton ...	436	443	139	81

574. There were four Institutions during the year imparting Agricultural Education:—

(1) Agricultural College at Hebbal
(2) Agricultural School at Hebbal
(3) Basic Agricultural School, R. K. Sala and
(4) Basic Agricultural School, Somanhalli, Maddur.

Agricultural College and School, Hebbal.

575. The strength of the College during the year was 206 and of the School 116. At the end of the year, 36 students qualified for B. Sc., (Agri.), and 24 qualified for the L. Ag., Diploma.

576. The students of the College and School had the practical training in the Research Station attached to the Institution.

577. The annual budget of the college for 1955-56 was Rs. 2·31 lakhs.

Basic Agricultural Schools.

578. The Basic Agricultural Schools both at Somanhally and R. K. Shala provided basic training in Agriculture for a period of one year with a view to train students for appointment of Village Workers, etc.

Paddy.

579. Plant Improvement.—Six hybrid selections of Bangarkovi, Kempukovi and Ganakovi were compared with two standard varieties S. 749 (Ratnachudi) and S. 661 (Coimbatore Sanna). Only one selection, S. 1092 had given a somewhat higher yield than S. 661.

580. Seven medium and long duration varieties evolved in Madras and Hyderabad were tried with S. 749. In the previous year none of these varieties proved significantly superior to the Mysore selection S. 749. However, S. R. 26-B gave the highest yield in the previous year and has outstripped all other selections this year also. It is a long coarse variety unlike S. 749 which is medium fine. It also matures a month earlier than the Mysore Selection.

581. Nine Burma cultures were tried last year with B. 1370 (Puttabhatta) as the standard. None of them proved superior to B. 1370 although B. III-8 was somewhat promising. B. I-29 and B. 1-6 had recorded yield of 4,675 and 4,275 lb. per acre.

582. Twelve early varieties from China, Burma and Madras were again tried with two early Mysore Selections, S. 317 (Halubbalu) and S. 705 (Bangarkaddi).

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583. The performance of individual plant selections from Russian paddy had not been good.

584. Three hundred and four collections of local and improved strain from breeding stations outside the State had been maintained.

585. At Hebbal which typifies paddy culture under tank atchkats, three yield trials were conducted. In the first trial six hybrid selections and two standard varieties from Coimbatore were tried. The varietal results were significant but none of the selections, S. 1092, S. 1089, S.1084, S. 1073, S. 1079, and S. 1081 gave higher yields than the standards. The varieties Co. 27 and Co. 28 gave yields of 5,000 and 4,860 lbs. per acre compared with yields varying from 2,560 to 3,540 lbs. given by the selections.

Ragi.

586. Improvement work on ragi was conducted at the Agricultural Research Station at Hebbal, Mandya and Siruguppa.

587. In the replicate trials, only one early ragi R. 1034 gave 10 per cent higher yield. The other selections have given 25 per cent more yield than ragi 22.

588. In the yield trials, Ragi 22 and R. 0870 proved significantly superior to R. 0883.

589. At the Agricultural Research Station, Mandya, all the three improved types Co. 1, 3 months Nati and Ragi. 1. proved superior to H. 1.

590. Selections were made in "3 months nati," and one of them No. 9 was found superior to others, and it was named as "Aruna" and was being multiplied for district trials.

591. At the Agricultural Research Station, Siruguppa, ten types were tried in 2 sets based on duration. In the first set, K. R. 4 proved superior to control K. in 1 respect of grain only. In the second set, H. 22 (Ragi 22) though not superior to Co. 1 was found significantly better than S.R. 2, and M.K. 1 in respect of grain but the straw yield was poor.

Jola.

592. *Mungari Jola.*—Out of 11 cultures tried, A. S. 8159 was found significantly better than the Control Co. 9 with a yield of 2,647 lb. per acre and critical difference of 347 lb.

593. *Hingari Jola.*—Out of the 19 promising cultures under trial at Siruguppa, eight cultures have recorded

yields higher than the standard, M. 31-2, both in respect of grain and straw.

Navane, Italian Millet, Setaria Italics Beans.

594. H. 1, H. 2 and Red Navane were compared with N. 1, in an yield trial at Siruguppa. The yield differences were significant and none out-yielded the control in grain although Red Navane gave a significantly higher straw yield than N. 1. H1 and H2 were earlier to N 1. by a week and Red Navane, later by two weeks.

595. In the preliminary yield trials reselections from N. 1, and Hagari varieties, failed to attain significance in yield in the first test. In another test, K. 175-1 a reselection from N. 1. registered a significantly higher yield of 1,300 lb. of grain per acre than N. 1 with 786 lb. per acre. The straw yield however showed no significant differences.

596. *Groundnut, Arachis Hypogea.*—The breeding work was undertaken mainly at the Agricultural Research Station, Hebbal. Three selections from Virginia Japan, and Pondicherry had given higher yields than H.G. 7 and also T.M.V.1.

597. A new scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved groundnuts, sponsored and partly financed by the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee was put into operation during the year. HG. 7; HG. 8 and HG. 10 were multiplied both at Hebbal and Mandya. The yield per acre at the Agricultural Research Station varied from 482 to 981 lb. of pods.

Cotton.

598. *Asiatic Cotton.*—The work on Asiatic Cottons was continued at the Agricultural Research Station, Hiriyur.

599. Fifty-seven varieties were maintained for study. Forty-five selections have been made from them for high ginning percentage and staple length. Seventeen homozygous sibs (off spring of same parents) were tried and found significant with a critical difference of 98 lb. per acre.

600. *Western Cotton.*—The Western Cotton Improvement work was mainly undertaken at the Agricultural Research Station, Hagari. Thirty-six crosses in the F.1 generation were under study. At least seven of them had superior fibre qualities than W.1.

601. In the F.2 generation study, 70 promising combinations were tried in replicated and randomised plots

with the standard Westerns 1. Of which, 15 combinations revealed significantly higher values in regard to halo length and ginning percentage.

602. *Combodia Cotton.*—This work was conducted at Siruguppa. The main object was to evolve a long stapled American Cotton for both the irrigated rabi crop and for the rainfed tracts.

603. Fourteen promising cultures were tried with M.A II. Cultures 5067 and 5216 out-yielded the standard in lint production by 21 and 28 per cent respectively. The fibre qualities were also superior to M.A. II.

604. *Long staple American Cotton.*—The main work was done at the Agricultural Research Station, Mandya.

605. Eight hundred and seventy-five direct and back crosses were effected during the year. Three hundred and tweaty-one progenies from interspecific crosses were in progeny row trials. Ten selections have excelled the control in yield as well as staple length.

606. Seven homozygous strains were tested with M.A.V., M.U. 1. and M.U.2. Strains 19-1, 14-2 were as vigorous as M.A.V. 19-1 and 30-1 have recorded higher yields than M.A.V, and possess a larger staple.

607. Comparative trials of Laxmi and M. A. V. in three soils types, black, red and intermediate in the three taluks of Honnali, Harihar and Davangere showed that Laxmi was more suitable for black soils than M.A.V. which was evolved mainly for the red soil.

608. Studies of Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton selections were continued during the year.

609. *Sugarcane.*—Eight mid season and four early varieties were tested at Agricultural Research Station, Mandya, in a prefinal yield trial with Co. 419 as the standard cane.

610. At the Agricultural Research Section, Hiriyur 14 HM, Ic and Co, varieties were compared with Co. 419. The critical difference for significance was rather high -10·95 tons per acre and none of the varieties proved better than Co. 419.

611. At the Sugarcane Liaison Farm, Hospet, Co. 419 proved the best with 43·1 tons per acre followed by Co, 449 (41·17 tons per acre).

612. Ninety-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-two acres of paddy were cultivated by the "Japanese Method" as against a target of one lakh acres. Nurseries were raised on 5,440 acres to cover the area. The average yield by adoption of Japanese method per acre was 4,138 lbs. as against 2,755 lbs. by local method as revealed by Crop Cutting methods.

Japanese method of cultivation.

(iii) Sericulture.

613. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952, which was introduced during 1954, in the Mysore Seed Campaign areas was continued to be in force during 1955-56. The total quantity of Mysore reeling cocoons transacted in the ten cocoon markets was about 2·95 lakhs of pounds. Mysore seed cocoons were made available to the seed rearers at reasonable rates and there was no unhealthy competition between private seed preparers and aided grainages. Preliminary measures were taken up to extend the Act to the other sericultural areas of the State during the next year.

Seed Legislation.

614. The area under mulberry during the year remained at 1,30,000 acres comprising of 1,09,500 acres of rainfed and 20,500 acres of irrigated gardens. Due to the fall in cocoon and silk prices during the latter part of the calendar year 1956, some of the mulberry gardens were neglected by sericulturists mostly in Mugur Division. An extent of about 600 to 700 acres of mulberry gardens were either renovated or newly planted in the Mysore seed cocoon producing areas of Bidadi, Kunigal and Dodballapur.

Area under Mulberry.

615. The area under mulberry in the Government gardens was 57 acres and 29 guntas.

Government Mulberry gardens.

616. A total quantity of 21·42 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons were harvested out of the rearings conducted at the Government farms as against 18·8 lakhs during the previous year.

617. Out of the rearings in the gardens of the Government Silk Farm, Kunigal (Mysore seed area), a quantity of 4·52 (3·84) lakhs of Mysore seed cocoons were harvested.

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Mysore Seed Campaign and seed supply.

618. The area under mulberry in the Mysore seed campaign areas of Kunigal, Bidadi and Dodballapur was 3,478 acres 19 guntas.

619. There were 6,793 registered seed rearers as against 5,456 during the previous year. A total quantity of 29·31 (26·83) lakhs of Mysore race disease free layings was prepared and distributed during the year free of cost to the registered seed rearers.

620. The total output of Mysore race seed cocoons was 51 (53·66) crores. The short fall in the production is on account of the damage caused to mulberry gardens in Bidadi and Magadi seed area by hairy caterpillars during November and December 1955 and on account of the outbreak of Pebrine disease during the early part of the year. Owing to the fall in prices of seed cocoons the seed rearers in some places neglected their gardens and did not put the maximum effort to produce more cocoons. Out of the cocoons produced, 230 lakhs of Mysore seed cocoons were utilised by Government grainages and 3,500 lakhs were used by aided and private grainages including the seed preparers of Madras State. The rest of the cocoons were utilised for reeling purposes.

621. " Pebrine " the epidemic disease of silk worms broke out sporadically in seed areas, mostly in Kunigal during June and September 1955. Measures were taken immediately to arrest the disease.

622. In spite of the above unfavourable conditions, the supply position of Mysore seed cocoons was satisfactory during the year, except during a short period in February 1956, when owing to fewer crops in Kunigal seed campaign area, the prices of seed cocoons soared from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per 1,000 cocoons.

623. Since the area under irrigated mulberry gardens is limited in the seed areas of Bidadi, Kunigal and Dodballapur, scarcity of Mysore seed cocoons is felt almost every year during the months of February, March and April, particularly when there is delay in the onset of monsoons. A scheme for payment of subsidy to the seed rearers of the seed area who are desirous of sinking wells for irrigation of mulberry gardens was sanctioned both by the Mysore Government and the Central Silk Board.

624. The supply of Mysore disease free layings free of cost to the registered seed rearers in the seed areas was continued during the year

625. Due to the unfavourable seasonal conditions that prevailed during the months of February and March in the sericultural areas of Mugur Division, the crops suffered from the bacterial disease " Flacherie " and this accounted for the fall in the production of foreign race seed cocoons. Foreign Race Seed Campaign

626. A quantity of 4·2 lakhs of foreign race disease free layings were prepared and supplied to the registered seed rearers during the year as against 4·90 lakhs of disease free layings in the previous year. The number of seed rearers was 625. The total output of foreign race seed cocoons was 6·30 (7·6) crores during the year. The average yield for 100 disease free layings was 15,000 cocoons.

627. The area under mulberry on the Hill Stations of K.R. Hills and B.R. Hills was 10—11 acres. A quantity of two lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons was produced and a quantity of 40,000 foreign race hill ameliorated silkworm seeds was prepared and distributed among the Government Farms in the plains for being reared and multiplied. The rainfall on the Hill Stations of K.R. Hills and B.R. Hills was 112·03 inches and 40 inches respectively. Hill Stations

628. Due to the attack of " Mildew " a fungus disease to the mulberry gardens on B.R. Hills, there was a fall in the production of foreign race seed cocoons.

629. There were 23 Government grainages and 168 aided grainages in the State including 28 aided grainages sanctioned during the year. Out of the 23 Government grainages, 15 of them prepared industrial cross breed disease free silk worm layings and the rest prepared basic seed of Mysore and foreign races. The output of disease free layings in Government and aided grainages was 267·53 (239·37) lakhs. Of the total production, Government grainages produced 44·19 lakhs of cross breed layings, 29·31 lakhs of Mysore basic seed layings and 4·20 lakhs of foreign race basic seed layings and aided grainages produced 189·83 lakhs of cross breed disease free layings. About 35 per cent of the total requirement of silk worm seed in the State was met by Government aided grainages. Industrial seed supply

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630. The sale price of 100 cross breed disease free layings was Rupees four and Rupees five. The demand for cross breed layings was generally normal during the year.

Sericultural Co-operation.

631. There were Six Sericultural Co-operative Societies. The Societies of Ummathur and Ganal prepared and distributed 3·04 (3·81) lakhs of cross breed disease free layings.

Assistance to Sericulturists.

632. A quantity of 79,228 mulberry grafts, 1,225 seedlings, 50 cartloads of green mulberry cuttings and 3,100 chandrikes were supplied free of cost to the sericulturists as against 85 cart loads of mulberry cuttings and 38,586 grafts during the previous year.

Market conditions.

633. The market rates of reeling cocoons were little low during October and November 1955 and during the other months were more or less at the level of the economic price determined by the Indian Tariff Commission, *viz.*, Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-6-0. The prices of foreign race seed cocoons ranged between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15. The prices of Mysore race seed cocoons ranged from Rupees three to Rupees four except during the month of February 1956 when the prices went up to Rs. 10 per 1,000 for a short period.

Sericultural Loans.

634. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,500 were sanctioned to the sericulturists for improving their mulberry gardens and sinking of wells.

Work of Filatures in the State.

635. The Government Silk Filature at Kankapura continued to work with an average capacity of 150 basins per day. A quantity of 20,876 lbs. of good silk comprising of various deniers from 13/15 to 28/32 and about 920 lbs. of dupion silk were manufactured in the filature, during the year. Dupion and inferior silks were sold as and when manufactured.

636. A quantity of 10,660 lbs. of silk waste was produced. The average price realised during the year on the sale of silk was Rs. 27-11-0 per lb. of good silk Rs. 10-8-3 per lb. of Dupion silk and Rs. 3-15-5 per pound of silk waste. Two thousand five hundred and eight yards of silk fabric were produced with the ten hand-looms attached to the filatures utilising 538 lbs. of filature raw silk. All the fabrics produced during the year were sold with small profit.

637. Two hundred and seventy-four samples of raw silk received from several firms and filatures of both Mysore and other States were tested for quality.

National Extension Service Scheme.

638. There were five National Extension Service blocks in the sericultural areas of the State, *viz.*, (1) Ramanagaram *cum* Kanakapura, (2) Malavalli, (3) Sidlaghatta, (4) Gundlupet and (5) Magadi.

639. The sericultural activities in these blocks consisted of (a) supply of disease free layings to sericulturists (b) supply of high yielding mulberry grafts (c) providing marketing facilities to cocoon growers (d) technical guidance on modern methods of silk worm rearing and mulberry cultivation and (e) sericultural education.

640. In the National Extension Service Scheme in 423 villages, there were 7,291 acres and 27 guntas under mulberry. A total quantity of about 77·85 lakhs of layings were supplied to the sericulturists of the area by Government aided and other private grainages.

Silk Industry in Bellary District.

641. Sericulture was continued to be practised in Harapanahalli taluk of the Bellary district. The area under mulberry was 23·20 (14·52) acres. A quantity of 1,135 foreign race disease free layings were reared and 85,000 foreign race seed cocoons were harvested during the year.

642. The Government Silk Farm, Harapanahalli, was continued to function and 3,636 foreign race disease free layings were prepared and supplied to the Sericulturists of the area and to other Government silk farms.

Supply of Chandrikes to Silk Worm Seed Rearers.

643. The Central Silk Board gave a grant of Rs. 20,000 to purchase and distribute bamboo chandrikes free of cost to the seed rearers of the areas *viz.*, Kunigal, Bidadi and Dodballapur.

Supply of Refrigerators to Aided Graineurs.

644. The scheme is fully financed by the Central Silk Board. Sixty-five refrigerators were purchased during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,20,605-10-0 and distributed to Aided Graineurs.

Development of Foreign Race Seed Station at K.R. Hills for rearing Univoltine and Bivoltine Races of Silk Worms.

645. The object of the scheme was to conduct rearings of univoltine and bivoltine silk worm races imported from Japan and to produce the basic hill ameliorated foreign race disease free layings. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 96,600.

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Finance.

646. The expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 5·76 lakhs and remittances to Treasury was Rs. 2·25 lakhs against Rs. 7·45 lakhs and Rs. 2·41 lakhs respectively during the previous year.

(iv) Department of Animal Husbandry Services.

647. Considering that the Livestock form an integral factor in the agrarian economy of the country and that the improvement of livestock is of primary importance in an agricultural country like Mysore, the policy of the Department continued as heretofore, to be the organisation and planning of the State's Animal Husbandry activities.

648. The seasonal conditions were satisfactory throughout the year. There was adequate supply of water and fodder to the livestock. Due to general slump in the money market, the prices of livestock continued to be low resulting in much loss to the breeders.

649. There were 226 (225) veterinary institutions at the end of the year.

650. The State continued to remain free from Rinderpest. Nevertheless as a prophylactic measure 28,333 animals were protected against the disease.

651. The State joined the rest of the States south of Krishna river in launching the pilot project for the eradication of Rinderpest sponsored and partly financed by the Government of India. Under the mass vaccination campaign 9,19,292 cattle, over six months of age were protected and branded during the year.

Black-quarter.

652. Four thousand three hundred and seven (2,088) outbreaks of Blackquarter were registered and 4,296 cases were attended to during the year protecting 7,53,833 (4,31,706) animals against the disease by vaccination.

653. One thousand, two hundred and forty-nine (859) Haemorrhagic Septicaemia were registered and 1,230 (858) were dealt with during the year, protecting 2,80,990 (1,95,126) animals against the disease by vaccination.

Anthrax.

654. One thousand and eighty-nine (635) cases of Anthrax were registered, 607 (635) were attended to and 81,225 (65,486) cattle and sheep were protected.

Sheep-pox.

655. Sheep-pox disease was more widely prevalent in the State during the year than in the previous year. Three hundred and twenty-five (161) cases were registered during the year and conducted 1,42,539 (64,798) vaccinations.

Poultry Disease.

656. The incidence of Ranikhet disease continued to be at its lowest. As a result of mass vaccination campaign that was launched throughout the State during the year 11,96,062 (20,42,605) birds were protected.

Cattle Shows.

657. With a view to providing the necessary incentive to the cattle breeders in the State and to induce the latter to rear better stocks, the organisors of the fairs, viz., Muzrai authorities, District Boards and Municipalities with the assistance and co-operation of the department distributed prizes worth Rs. 11,899 to the best exhibits in the cattle fairs. In this connection, Gosamvardhana week was also celebrated throughout the State during the last and first weeks of November and December respectively.

658. Fifty-seven (61) Municipalities availed themselves of the services of the local veterinary staff for the inspection of sheep and goats before and after slaughter in the existing slaughter houses.

Veterinary Education and Training.

659. At the beginning of the year, two (4) state stipendiaries were still prosecuting their studies in the different veterinary colleges in India. Eight fresh candidates were deputed to the veterinary colleges at Hyderabad, Bombay and Orissa during the year.

Artificial insemination of cattle.

660. The ten centres located at the veterinary hospitals of Mysore, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Mandya, Shimoga, Shiralakoppa, Bellary and at the livestock farms located at Ajjampur, Hessarghatta and Kurikuppa besides the centre worked by the Indian Dairy Research Institute in Bangalore and its surroundings, did useful work and 7,986 (6,448) inseminations were done during the year.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

661. The strength of cattle at the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, was 1,144 (1,210) at the close of the year. The total births were 223 (192), of which 93 (96) were males and 130 (96) females.

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662. The health of the cattle both at the main and the sub-stations was satisfactory.

663. The total number of services accounted for by the bulls on the farm was 182 (154).

664. The total quantity of milk produced in the breeding station was 49,316 (56,172) lbs.

Calf Nursery, Sulekere.

665. The Calf Fursery Farm Sulekere was started during the year 1946-47 with the object of rearing to maturity Sindhi bull calves and Murrah he buffaloe calves purchased from the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, and Military Dairy Farm, Hebbal, prior to being distributed under livestock improvement scheme. The nursery also includes some local she buffaloes and cows of the Malnad gidda breeds with a view to undertaking grading up work with them for purposes of demonstration to the villages.

Key Village Scheme.

666. Under this scheme, 28 villages round about the Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, and 26 in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, were selected for intensive cattle development. Each block of five or six villages was placed in charge of a qualified Stockman whose responsibility was to pay daily visits to the villages and attend to the day to day needs of their cattle and incidentally also of other livestock.

Livestock Improvement Scheme

667. During the year, 45 (31) stud bulls consisting of 28 (17) Hallihar, 9 (8) Amritamahal, 5 (3) Sindhi and 3 (4) Murrah buffaloes were distributed among the accredited breeders in the State free of cost under "Free Bull" scheme.

Amrith Mahal Section.

668. The strength of the herds in the Four Economic Farms at the beginning of the year was 1,594(1,516). During the year, there were 270 (298) births and 154 (96) deaths. The percentage of birth rate over the cows of calf-bearing age was 38 (46·5) and the death rate over the average strength of cattle was 5 (6). One hundred and forty (72) culled animals were sold in public auction and 8 (16) bullocks were sold to other Government institutions for draught purposes.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

669. Out of a total demand of Rs. 2,85,257 (Rs. 3,13,497), a sum of Rs. 1,10,921 (Rs. 85,203) was

collected during the year. The demand for the year was inclusive of 25 to 50 per cent advance collection of gutta, sale proceeds of manure collected in the several kavals of the department.

Fisheries Section.

670. Fishery conservation measures were enforced during the year in the three fishery divisions, comprising of Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar districts. The destructive methods of poisoning and the use of explosives to catch fish by the local fishermen were largely prevented. The use of the basket traps and other fixed machines to catch fish was prohibited.

671. A total quantity of 10,86,726(7,56,000) fish fry of the indigenous food fishes was collected and stocked in selected water areas with a view to intensify fish production.

672. Two thousand (1,000) mirror carp fingerlings were imported from Ooty and reared in the fish farm ponds at Hessarghatta.

673. Two and a half lakhs of fingerlings of major carps were imported from Calcutta and reared for 2 to 3 months in the several nursery ponds maintained by the department. They were then put into temple ponds and selected tanks.

674. Fishing was permitted only by issue of licences and auctioning of fishery rights. A total of 3,469 (2,944) fishing licences were issued, 229 (305) major tank fisheries and 271 (306) miles of channel fisheries were auctioned during the year.

(v) Serum Institute.

675. The Institute continued to manufacture and supply on a commercial scale, the different biological products employed for the control of Epizootological diseases in the State as well as several places outside the State.

676. There was a great demand for Blackquarter Bacterin and Ranikhet disease vaccines during the year. The Anthrax Saponin vaccine and the Ranikhet disease vaccine of the Institute continued to yield satisfactory results in the field or the efficient control of outbreaks of

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Anthrax among cattle, sheep, goats and poultry in the State.

677. By the addition of centrifugal freeze drie of Edwards model along with a deep freeze cabinet and accessories, the Institute was in a position to undertake on a large scale, the preparation of freeze dried Rinderpest vaccine, and Rinderpest disease vaccine on improved lines.

678. The Bio-Chemistry Section was mainly engaged with the preparation of certain drugs which were most commonly used in Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

679. During the year, 37,34,620 unit doses of biological products were prepared. Out of a total stock of 38,48,330 doses, 36,45,245 doses were issued within the State and 52,300 doses were sold to places outside the State as against 41,13,235 doses and 1,05,585 doses respectively sold during the previous year.

680. Work under the scheme for the control of diseases of parasitic origin was continued as a subsidised one. Under the Scheme, 1,29,145 (1,36,252) heads of cattle were dosed with effective anthelmintics infestation.

681. The total expenditure for the year under all items amounted to Rs. 2,00,950 (Rs. 1,58,162). The revenue realised inclusive of sales-tax amounted to Rs. 3,70,457 (Rs. 2,31,379). The Institute, earned a net profit of Rs. 1,69,506 during the year.

(vi) Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, Bangalore.

682. As usual, the section attended to all agricultural activities of the Farm such as growing of fodders and food grains and maintaining of grass kavals for hay making and grazing of Government livestock.

683. During the year, 258 (203) tons of grass and hay was collected and of this 184 (76) tons was left over at the close of the year as a reserve for the next year.

Grass and Hay Production.

664. The approximate value of green grass, hay and straw supplied was Rs. 41,577 as against Rs. 51,524 of last year.

685. During the year, 547 (262) tons of silage was supplied costing Rs. 27,359 (Rs. 13,032). The cattle of the

"Dry Farm" and Hallikar Cattle Farm were also supplied with silage.

Silage production.

686. There were no breeding cow bulls in the Farm. Five buffalo bulls that were at the beginning of the year continued throughout the year.

687. The number of cows and buffaloes belonging to private owners in and round about Bangalore, that were admitted to the Farm was 73 (84) cows and 19 (25) she buffaloes, while 55 (85) cows and 18 (34) she buffaloes were discharged. The year closed with 65 (53) cows and 13 (12 she buffaloes.

Dry Cattle Farm.

688. All the animals of the dry cattle farm were in excellent condition due to availability of good pasture.

Sheep Breeding.

689. The Sheep Farm that was started during the earlier years at Hessarghatta for the rearing of the Bannur (mutton) and the Hassan (woolly) breed of sheep was continued.

690. At the beginning of the year, there were two (4) stud rams, 114 (99) ewes and 160 (115) lambs.

Poultry Farm.

691. At the beginning of the year, there were 3,985 (5,677) birds of White Leg Horn, Rhode Island Red, Black Minorca, Light Sussex, Barred Plymouth Rock and New Hampshire Breeds. The new breeds of Ancona, Black Leg Horn, White Wyandott and Canadian Barred Plymouth Rocks imported during the earlier year as day old chicks, were successfully multiplied and the stock increased. At the close of the year, there were 3,326(3,985) birds of 18 different breeds on the farm.

692. Hybridisation experiments were continued to find out a suitable hybrid for maximum production and cold weather laying.

693. Intensive development of poultry on a Statewise basis as a cottage industry was continued during the year. The eggs were actually carried to the doors of the intending breeders through the officials of the Department. Under this scheme, 44,098 (12,315) hatching eggs were supplied, of which nearly 56 per cent were hatched.

Kunigal Stud Farm.

694. The number of animals in the Farm was divided into three categories *viz.*, (1) owned by Government, (2) owned by the Bangalore Race Club but maintained in the farm under the "Eve Blood Scheme" and (3) private owned but maintained in the farm for breeding.

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695. At the beginning of the year, there were four (3) stallions, seven (6) mares and five (5) young stock in the Farm.

696. The total revenue and expenditure of the Kunigal Stud Farm under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,86,290 (Rs. 1,37,176) and Rs. 1,06,926 (Rs. 1,27,049) respectively.

Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurikuppi.

697. An area of 64(64) acres was under irrigation and 108(108) acres was under dry cultivation. From the area under irrigation, 560 (527) tons of green fodder were obtained.

698. As the quantity of fodder grown on the farm lands was insufficient, about 300 tons of hay was purchased on tender system from private contractors.

699. The Live-stock breeding operations of the farm were carried on (1) Hallikar Cattle. (2) Murrah Buffaloes and (3) Bellary sheep.

Hallikhar Cattle.

700. The year opened with 327(394) heads of cattle. There were 108 (91) births and 22 (11) deaths. In addition, for purposes of agricultural operations in the absence of electric power, a large number of work bullocks were also being maintained on the farm.

701. The condition of the cattle in general was satisfactory during the year.

Murrah Buffaloes.

702. The year opened with 23 (16) murrah buffaloes. During the year, there were four (8) births and nil deaths.

703. From the cows and she-buffaloes, a total quantity of 1,22,716 (1,13,318) lbs. of milk was produced, of which 830½ (1,140) lbs. formed colostrum.

704. The stock consisted of 464 (448) sheep at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were 195 (194) births and 87 (32) deaths. Thirty-four (27) rams fit for breeding were issued for stud purposes to the public, and 79 (121) others were sold in public auction.

705. The Farm besides serving as a breeding centre for the production of qualitiy rams required by the sheep rearing public, also served as a demonstration unit in management on improved lines.

706. The Research Section attached to the Serum Institute was engaged, as usual, with the investigation of disease problems confronting ths livestock of the State and the development of new biological products. The Indian

Council of Agricultural Research continued to finance the three schemes *viz.*, (1) Disease Investigation (general), (2) Investigation of Mastitis, and (3) Parasitic disease investigation on 50:50 basis, the other 50 per cent being met by this Government.

(vii) Forests.

707. The Forest Department was formed on 11th January 1864 and now it is one of the oldest Forest Departments in India. There had been a steady expansion in the forest areas and all round progress in the matter of exploitation, regeneration and revenue. The area of the forests, including the panchayet forests of Bellary District at the beginning of the year was 4,388·72 square miles.

708. The total length of the forest roads was 594 miles and 3½ furlongs.

709. Under forest offences, a sum of Rs. 1,02,383 was recovered as compensation, while compounding the cases and the value of timber confiscated was Rs. 17,421-15-0.

710. Except in the Bellary Division, the forests in other divisions were available for free grazing of cattle. Certain plantations and regeneration areas only were protected. The foreign cattle were as usual made to pay for grazing at scheduled rates.

Natural Regeneration.

711. In the evergreen zone, natural regeneration of important species like Dhuma, Balagi, Nagasampige, Kiralbogi, Devadari, Surahonne, Hebbalasu and Gulmavu was generally satisfactory and abundant in areas where the top canopy was opened by departmental fellings.

712. In the mixed deciduous zone, natural regeneration of teak was very insignificant. Honne, Mathi, Beete, Nandi, Yettiga, Alale and like species regenerated well especially in the exploited coupes where the overhead cover was opened out. Regeneration of Jambe, Yettiga, Beete and Honne was observed to be profuse in open patches in Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

713. Regeneration of bamboos was good throughout its habitats. In Bhadravathi Division, regeneration of both small and big bamboo was good in all the forests especially in ceded area.

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714. In the dry deciduous zone, the natural regeneration of Kamara was good especially in parts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug and also of other species like Dindiga, Chujjalu, Kaggali, Some, Udi, etc.

715. Sandal regeneration was seen throughout its habitats and in some places profusely.

Coppice Growth.

716. Growth of coppice shoots of all important species was satisfactory throughout the exploited areas.

Artificial Regeneration.

717. Artificial regeneration was resorted to for improving the quality and kind of growing stock in the moist deciduous forests and also to supplement natural regenera tion, wheredeficient.

718. Formation of teak and fuel plantations and afforestation of waste lands were the main features of artificial regeneration. In addition to these, extensive dibbling of sandal seeds, sowing seeds of miscellaneous species in Kiln sites were also carried out.

719. The total area of teak and fuel plantations raised during the year was :—

		Acres
1. Teak plantations ...	...	799
2. Fuel species ...	...	963½
3. Trench-mound sowings	...	3,010½
Total	...	4,773

Teak.

720. Teak, being the most valuable of timber species, was planted up in large areas in Shimoga, Mysore, Sagar, Bhadravathi and Chickmagalur Divisions.

721. The teak plantations raised during the year were :—

		Acres
Shimoga Division ...	...	252
Mysore do ...	...	171
Sagar do ...	...	82
Bhadravathi Division ...	...	249½
Chikmagalur do ...	...	50½
Total	...	799

Fuel Plantations.

722. Owing to the increase in population and industries and the consequential increase in the firewood requirements, the Department made use of the more favourable areas close to industrial towns and big cities for raising plantations.

723. The local variety of Eucalyptus growing well in Chickballapur Range was the main species used during the year.

Afforestation of Waste Lands.

724. Seeds of economically useful miscellaneous species like Seemetangadi, Chujjalu, Bage, Bilwara, Bevu, Hunse, Honge, Nerlu, Ippe, Eucalyptus, Acacia, and Prosopis juliflora were sown both inside the trench and on the mound dug in the areas not suited for raising plantations by regular planting and also in waste lands.

Sandal Dibbling.

725. Sandal dibbling was carried out extensively using healthy seeds. In Mysore Division 850 acres, in Tumkur Division 250 acres, in Kolar Division 185 acres and in Shimoga Division 155 acres were dibbled with sandal seeds with satisfactory results.

Timber.

726. Nine lakhs eight hundred and fifty-six c.ft. of logs, 9,606 teak poles, 1,044 teak ballies, 5,675 other kind poles and 8,295 balagi poles were collected during the year.

727. In addition to the above departmental collections, 2,799½ c.ft. of timber was received as drift or confiscated stock.

Disposals

728. The disposals were by periodical auction sales, retail sales at sanctioned rates, supply to the Government departments of Mysore and India and to Government and private Industrial Concerns.

729. The following quantities of timbers were disposed of during the year.

1 Logs 51,672 cft.
2 Sawn sizes 55,632 c·ft.
3 Poles 5,899.
4 Ballies 7,621.
5 Reepers 3,97,824.
6 Spokes 7,479.
7 Felloes 3,255.
8 Doors 1,217.
9 Windows 2,432.
10 Black boards 234.
11 Sitting planks 1,447.

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12 Benches 991.
13 Tools 913.
14 Parodes 28 tons.
15 Saw dust 2,926 bags.

Supplies.

730. The most important supplies were as follows:—

1	To Kolar Gold Fields ...	3,299 c.ft.
2	Supply of sleepers to the Sleeper Pool, Southern Railway, Madras.	25,390 M.G. and 2,000 T.G. Sleepers.
3	Mysore Sugar Works, Mandya ...	3,345 M.G. Sleepers. 651 Special do
4	Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi.	23,153 T.G. Sleepers. 4,550 M.G. do 1,108 Special do
5	Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi ...	400 M.G. Sleepers, 250 T.G. do 700 Sleeper cut ends.
6	Vidhana Soudha ...	19,408 c.ft. of timber.
7	Hindustan Air Craft ...	12,828 c.ft. of timber.

731. Under the Depressed Class Amelioration Scheme, supply of doors and windows to the Revenue Department was continued during the year.

732. A quantity of 186 lbs. and 7½ ozs. of ivory was collected in Mysore Division, of this 177 lbs. was supplied to the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

Revenue.

733. The total revenue for the year including the revenue realised by the supply of Sandalwood to Sandal Oil Factory amounted to Rs. 1,33,19,497 as against the budget allotment of Rs. 86,00,000 and the revised allotment of Rs. 1,03,02,900 and the actuals of Rs. 1,29,60,412 of the previous year.

The Central Sylvicultural Station, Bangalore.

734. The Sylvicultural Research Centre carried on experimental works during the year connected with three main Forest Types, *viz.*, evergreen, the moist deciduous and the dry decidueus.

Lac Cultivation.

735. The total production of Crude Lac during the year was 356 mds., 26 lbs.

Kunbi Settlement.

736. The Settlement in Sagar Division continued to operate. In the 17 colonies, there were 120 families consisting of 632 persons. The settlers rendered valuable service in the clearing of demarcation lines, and raising plantations. Their general condition was good.

737. The Central Nursery at Antharagange in Kolar Range continued to be maintained for supply of seedlings.

Elephants.

738. There were 49 elephants and 4 calves at the end of the year. Two wild tuskers were captured during the year and one died. The Calf of Lalitha was presented to the U.S.S.R., the Calf of Kamala was presented to his Imperial Majesty the Shahen Shah of Iron; the Calf of Kalyani was presented to the Admar Mutt of Udipi.

Wild Life Preservation.

739. The Department continued to bestow as much importance and attention to the preservtion of the fauna as it did in respect of forest flora.

740. Formation of a National Park in the Tungabhadra Project area was engaging the attention of the Department.

741. The Venugopala Wild Life Park (310-34 sq. miles) in Mysore District and Jagger Valley Wild Life Park (61.29 sq. miles) in Bhadravathi Division werebeing maintained.

742. The Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary and the Ranganathittoo Bird Sanctuary were also maintained.

743. The Malnad ryots were continuing to extract large quantities of timber under rights and privileges.

744. The Mysore Forest Act was extended to Bellary District at the end of the year.

745. The Department continued to achieve considerable progress in all its various activities connected with the management, afforestation, exploitation, research and general administration.

(viii) Marketing Department.

746. The number of weights and measures sold and tested, the amount collected as testing fees, number of cases launched, etc., were as follows:—

1.	Units of weights and measures presented for testing		82,520
2.	Units of weights and measures certified for correctness		81,374
3.	Testing fees collected	Rs.	12,467
4.	Units of weights and measures sold by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures ...		18,754
5.	Value of weights and measures sold ...	Rs.	34,357

6. (*a*) Number of cases launched under Weights and Measures Act. ...	...	145
(*b*) Number of cases which ended in conviction ...	...	151
(*c*) Fines realised ...	...	Rs. 3,841

747. A total sum of Rs. 6,65,000 was given by the Government by way of loans to the several Regulated Markets in the State for the purpose of undertaking developmental works such as acquisition of sites, construction of action sheds, market yard office buildings, etc.

748. The Regulated Markets at Tiptur, Davangere, Mysore, Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Tumkur, Arsikere, Bellary and Saklespur continued to work satisfactorily.

749. Sanction was accorded for establishing Regulated Markets at Channapatna, Bangalore, Nanjangud and Sira during the year.

750. The compulsory grading of both hen and duck eggs was continued at the Government Egg Grading' Station, Mysore.

751. The grading of Flue cured Virginia Cigarette Tobacco as per the 'Agmark' specifications was continued by the Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore at their Grading Station situated at Whitefield during the year and 3,09,316 lbs. of tobacco valued at Rs. 1,38,475 was graded.

752. Information of the following points was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India, New Delhi :—

1. Availability of oranges for purposes of processing to manufacture orange juice and orange concentrate and similar information with regard to Amla and tomatoes;
2. Scheme for setting up cold Storage Plants in the State for potatoes ;
3. Production of several fruits in the State ;
4. Fruit preservation industry in the State ;
5. Grade specification that may be adopted for commodities likely to be brought by growers to Warehouses.

Market News Service.

753. The publication of the daily market rates of Bangalore Market in the local Newspapers was continued. The Bangalore market rates were also sent to the All-India Radio, Bangalore for broadcasting.

754. The weekly market rates of copra and cocoanuts as prevailed at Tiptur and Arsikere were sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam for publication in the "Indian Coconut Journal".

755. The weekly market reviews on the trend in the arrivals and prices of agricultural commoditities as prevailed at the several Regulated Markets in Mysore State were sent to the All-India Radio, Bangalore, for broadcasting in their "Rural Programme".

756. The fortnightly wholesale and retail prices of several important agricultural commodities and livestock products as prevailed at the several District Headquarters in the Mysore were published in the *Mysore Gazette.*

Warehousing Activities.

757. On the recommendation made by the Rural Credit Survey Committee, the Government of India decided to introduce a Bill called the Agricultural Produce (Co-operative Development and Warehousing) Bill, 1955, to provide for the establishment of an All-India Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporation for establishing Warehouses in all the important trade centres in the country.

758. The Marketing Department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and in the Congress Exhibition held at Bangalore during the year and put up an attractive and instructional show by displaying Agmark publicity posters, Agmark grade lables, several interesting photo graphs and charts depicting the steady progress and working of the Regulated Markets in Mysore State, etc. Demonstrations in testing, grading and marking of eggs were also conducted for the benefit of the public.

(ix) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

759. The total number of all types of Co-operative Societies in the State was 6,008 (5,883). The membership, paid-up share capital and working capital of these institutions

were 7,84,432 (7,06,498), Rs. 2,24,52,697 (Rs. 2,21,77,204) and Rs. 12,89,41,663 (Rs. 10,32,37,825) respectively as on 30th June 1956.

Co-operative Credit

760. The Indian Co-operative Societies Act was passed in 1904 for facilitating the introduction and promotion of co-operative credit societies.

The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., Bangalore.

761. The Bank had 2,176 societies as its members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 11,01,346. It issued loans to societies to the extent of Rs. 1,59,66,166.

762. The Apex Bank continued to be the pivot of the Co-operative Finance and enjoyed the confidence of the investing public.

District Co-operative Central Banks.

763. During the year 1955, Six District Central Co-operative Banks were started to enable the agriculturists of these areas (Tumkur, Kolar, Mysore, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Bangalore) to reap the benefits of the scheme of dispensation of short-term credit. Thus, there was a District Central Co-operative Bank in each of the 10 districts (inclusive of Bellary) of the State.

764. The District Central Banks have enrolled 1,921 members comprising of 378 individuals and 1,543 societies, who have paid-up share capital of Rs. 16,42,323. These Banks have attracted deposits amounting to Rs. 38,26,817. The total working capital of these Banks went up to Rs. 1,04,32,996 (Rs. 21,35,279).

765. These Central Banks during the year advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 1,04,96,571 as short-term loans to 587 societies and 67 individuals.

The Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd,

766. The amount of loans issued by the Central Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank recorded an increase from Rs. 18,18,986 in 1954-55 to Rs. 21,60,725 during the year. The value of debenture in circulation at the end of the year was Rs. 1,43,89,900.

Rural Industrialisation Scheme.

767. This Rural Industrialisation Scheme was extended to the entire State. There were 401 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies with the Mysore Central Rural Industrial Financing Co-operative Bank Ltd., to be as an apex institution for these Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies.

768. The Bank was started in 1952. It had a membership of 402 (401 Primary Industrial Co-operative Societies and one individual) with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 38,88,800 (Rs. 17,29,796). The Bank received 8,058 loan applications for Rs. 84,43,815 and sanctioned Rs. 25,98,555 in 4,612 cases during the year.

The Mysore Central Industrial Financing Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore.

769. The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore, had 510 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,90,457 and a total working capital of Rs. 14,14,599. During the year, it effected purchases to the tune of Rs. 7,06,930 and sale goods for Rs. 5,42,474.

The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore.

770. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative House Building Corporation Ltd., Bangalore, had a membership of 611 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,20,676 and a total working capital of Rs. 50,52,068. The Corporation issued loans to the extent of Rs. 18,80,490 (Rs. 4,62,533) during the year.

The Mysore Provincial Co-operative House Building Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.

771. The number of agricultural credit societies was 2,863 with a membership of 1,42,448. There was increase in the paid-up share capital from Rs. 84,11,295 to Rs. 1,12,69,952. The total amount of loan issued by them during the year was Rs. 69,47,340 (Rs. 20,58,292). The amount of deposits held by them at the end of the year was Rs. 13,22,155 (Rs. 8,66,586).

Agricultural Credit Co-oprative Societies.

772. Some of the agricultural societies besides attending to the financial requirements of their members, also supplied agricultural requisites and food commodities to their members

773. There were 1,810 societies of this class with a membership of 3,34,44. The paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 71,38,291, while the deposits and working capital amounted to Rs. 12,53,440 and Rs. 1,81,02,548 respectively.

Agricultura Non-credit Co-operative Societies.

774. There were 685 non-agricultural credit societies with a share capital and working capital of Rs. 72,46,062 and Rs. 3,42,88,404 respectively. The deposits held by them were Rs. 1,65,95,705. During the year, they issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1,57,24,639 (Rs. 76,39,221).

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.

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Non-agricultural Non-credit Co-operative Societies.

775. The number of societies of this type was 540 with a membership of 81,542. The paid-up share capital and working capital was Rs. 11,15,740 and Rs. 39,06,585 respectively. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 2,53,001.

Marketing.

776. The development of Co-operative Marketing Societies with a view to eliminate the middlemen and link up crop finance with marketing of agricultural produce was taken up during the year.

777. The Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., continues to serve as the apex of all Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies, Primary Consumers' Societies, Primary Credit Stores Societies which have store sections. The Society deals in bulk in coffee seeds, textiles, soaps, pulses, paper, etc. This Society continued to serve mainly as a link between the producer and consumers societies.

778. The Provincial Marketing Society had a membership of 1,097 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 42,755 and a working capital of Rs. 1,45,198.

Co-operative Production.

779. The 823 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies along with 25 Farming Societies, 166 Weavers' Societies and 401 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societes continued to play an effective role in the Grow More Food Campaign, reclamation of waste lands, distribution of seeds, chemical fertilisers and agricultural implements, provision of credit for agricultural implements and distribution of other necessaries of life.

Co-operative Distribution.

780. Co-operatives continued to take active part in the distribution of consumers goods and thereby brought about a salutary effect on the prices of commodities sold both in wholesale and retail.

Five-Year Plan and Co-operation.

781. Important schemes, like, expansion of the activities of the department, development of Co-operative Farming Societies and development of Cotton, Woollen and Silk Handloom Weavers' Society etc., were pursued and implemented to a very great extent.

782. In the Community Project area, there were 188 societies comprising 128 credit societies, 33 consumers

societies, 3 students societies and 21 rural industrial societies. The credit societies issued loans to an extent of Rs. 12,53,802 to their members during the year.

Community Project.

783. The services of 27 Co-operative Inspectors were placed at the disposal of the Development Commissioner for the purpose of organising and re-organising co-operatives in all the National Extension Service Blocks so as to bring within the fold of Co-operation the people living in the area.

National Extension Service Blocks.

784. Out of 2,501 applications for the grant of long-term loan in the Land Mortgage Bank, 1,119 applications for Rs. 24,89,365 were sanctioned during the year.

Land Mortgage Bank.

785. Short-term loans also were given to the extent of Rs. 42,130 by the Land Mortgage Bank to help the borrowers in the prosecution of agricultural operations whenever there was an exigency for the same.

786. There were 82 Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies at the end of the year. During the year, the societies issued loans to the members to the extent of Rs. 21,13,376.

Primary Land Mortgage Societies.

787. There were 25 Co-operative Farming Societies of all kinds at the end of the year. The Agricultural Department continued to supply agricultural implements, seeds and manures through some of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.

788. At the beginning of the year, the Committees of 30 Co-operative Societies were under supersession. During the year, Committees of Management of 4 Co-operative Societies were superseded bringing the total to 34.

Super sessions.

789. At the beginning of the year, 295 Co-operative Societies were under liquidation of which 16 belonged to Bellary District. During the year, 46 societies were brought under liquidation and the number of societies under liquidation rose to 342. The total assets of all the liquidated co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 5·15 lakhs and the total liabilities to be paid amounted to Rs. 7·22 lakhs.

Liquidation.

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House Building Co-operative Societies.

790. There were 128 House Building Co-operative Societies at the close of the year. The House Building Corporation has so far constructed 414 houses. These House Building Societies have issued loans for the construction of 620 houses.

791. Five hundred and fifty-eight Consumers Societies, 830 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies, 92 Marketing Societies, 166 Weavers Societies, 40 Students Societies, 193 Employees Societies and 30 Milk Supply Societies, attended to the sale of essential articles of daily necessities.

792. Thus, there were 1,909 Co-operative Societies doing consumers' business.

CHAPTER VII—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

(i) Trade and Industries.

793. The Department continued to encourage and promote industrial activity in the State by rendering expert technical assistance and advice to establish new industries and to expand the existing ones wherever necessary. Special attention was devoted to secure improvement in the production and sales of the standard products by introducing new techniques in the method of production.

794. There was great improvement in the general and commercial conditions in the State during the year. By liberalising the export policy by the Government of India, there was considerable improvement in the prices of commodities which suffered a steep fall in the latter part of the previous year. Import duties were stepped up in case of 32 items including woollen fabrics, lead pencils, boots, and shoes, etc. The scheme of liberal licensing was further extended to cover 64 items, thus making a limited sector of the foreign trade free from quantitative restrictions on imports. Another important development during the year was the cancellation of imports of certain essential raw materials like silk, soda ash, caustic soda and sodium bicarbonate through agencies appointed by Government.

795. The "Export Promotion Scheme" which was started in 1950 continued during the year to encourage exports of indigenous manufacturers, which were surplus to the internal requirements of the country.

Industrial Establishments.

796. There were 705 (695) industrial establishments working in the State during the year employing on an average 10 or more persons per day. The total number of persons in all these establishments was 1,04,466 (1,05,160). Out of the above 705 Industrial establishments, 663 were perennial and the rest were seasonal.

Major Industries.

Woollen Mills

797. There were three woollen mills working in the State with 219 looms and 17,078 spindles. The total production of woollen yarn and piece-goods in these mills during the year was 23,95,528 lbs. (25,04,692 lbs.) valued at

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Rs. 1,17,77,361 (1,17,14,767). One of these mills was mainly engaged in the manufacture of carpets and druggets.

Gold Mining Industry.

798. Out of the four Gold Mining companies working in the State, one Gold Mining company went into liquidation at the beginning of the year and the remaining three Gold Mining companies in the Kolar Gold Fields area produced 1,93,444 (2,13,581) ounces of fine Gold during the year.

State Aid to Industries.

799. The Board of Industries constituted under the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1951 met on six occasions during the year. One hundred and seventeen applications were received seeking for various kinds of aid provided for under the Act.

800. A total sum of Rs. 57,000 was disbursed as loan in ten cases, while a sum of Rs. 30,507 was recovered from the loanees towards the outstanding loans.

Recovery of loans granted under the Industrial Loan Rules.

801. Seventy-two loan cases were outstanding at the close of the year, of which 63 cases pertained to individual loanees while the remaining nine cases related to large industrial concerns.

802. The total recoveries made during the year towards the payment of the outstanding dues amounted to rupees four lakhs (Rs. 11,78,633).

Technical assistance

803. The Department continued to render as usual technical advice and assistance to private industrialists and industrial concerns in connection with the erection of or repairs to industrial plant and machinery wherever such advise or assistance was sought for by them.

Supply of Coal and Coke.

804. The allotment of 425 wagons of coal and 36 wagons of hard coke made by the Deputy Coal Controller (Distribution), Calcutta, were distributed among the 55 major industrial concerns in the State. The arrangements for procurement and distribution of coal and coke in the State to the small-scale consumers through coal depots maintained by the Department at the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, and Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore, were continued during the year.

Supply of Iron and Steel.

805. The allotment of iron and steel to the State was as follows :—

1. Non-agricultural quota ... 745 tons per quarter.
2. Small-scale and Cottage Industries 170 do

806. The Zonal Scheme for the distribution of salt was continued. Under the scheme, a total quantity of 15,00,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to the State for the year 1955 for industrial and civil requirements, of which 5,50,000 railway maunds were allotted from the Bombay Zone and the balance of 9,50,000 railway maunds from the Madras Zone. Salt.

807. The Large-scale Industries newly started were:—

(1) This was registered as a Joint Stock Company during May 1955 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 to carry on the business relating to the manufacture of electric batteries and plates, accumulators, accumulator cells, dry cells, etc. Amco Batteries Limited.

(2) This was registered as a Joint Stock Company in May 1955 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,000 to manufacture electrical goods. Citizen Commercial Corporation Limited.

(3) This was registered as a Joint Stock Company in December 1955 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,000 to acquire leases, prospecting mining licences, grants or concessions of any mineral lands, particularly of manganese ore and iron ore. Arfee Minerals Limited.

(4) This was registered as a Joint Stock Company in December 1955 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,000 with the object of acquiring mining leases, prospecting mining licences, etc. Ores and Metals Limited.

(5) This was registered as a Joint Stock Company in March 1956 with an authorised capital of Rs. 4,00,000 for manufacturing, producing, buying, selling and dealing in soaps of all kinds. Mysore Chemical and Soap Works.

808. Apart from the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, there were ten Government Industrial Schools working under the control of this Department during the year. Industrial Education.

809. These schools were engaged in imparting training to artisans in useful arts and handicrafts like carpentry, smithy, lacquerware manufacture, weaving in cotton and wool, ivory and wood carving, etc.

810. There were 40 Home Industries Institutions (Stree Samajas) working in the State during the year for imparting training to women in useful crafts like tailoring knitting, weaving, rattan work, braid making, cloth printing Home Industries Institutions.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

embroidery, etc. The total amount of grant given to these institutions by the Department during the year was Rs. 16,900. About 2,000 ladies on an average per month were undergoing training in these institutions.

811. Arrangements were made for the award of scholarships to deserving students for pursuit of further studies in Industrial subjects in any of the recognised institutions outside the State.

Commercial and Industrial Enquiries.

812. The number of commercial and industrial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the year was 485 (500). As usual, the enquiries were received from various mercantile bodies and Government Departments both in and outside the State.

Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.

813. The main item of production in the factory during the year was transformers and other items were bakelite, hardware and scientific instrument. The total production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 45,77,396 and Rs. 44,28,247 respectively.

814. The transformers manufactured during the year aggregated to about 53,213 KVA (60,000 KVA).

815. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, four expansion schemes have been proposed for implementation at an estimated cost of Rs. 126 lakhs. The Schemes were :—

1. Expansion of the transformer section to achieve an ultimate target production of 2,00,000 KVA transformers.

2. Manufacture of motors of 60,000 H.P. per annum and switch gears.

3. Expansion of scientific instruments section and stepping up of its production, and

4. Manufacture of line materials and domestic appliances in collaboration with A.E.G. of West Germany.

816. Labour relations during the year continued to be cordial.

Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

817. The total production of soap in Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, during the year was 601 (610) tons. The total sales amounted to Rs. 30,30,000 (Rs. 27,23,256) which was the maximum production since the establishment of the Factory. The products of the Factory continued to receive patronage from foreign countries,

especially Middle-East and Far-Eastern countries. The Mysore Sandal Soap has already established good market in Burma and Federated Malaya States and Canada.

818. With the expansion of the Factory at the new building at Rajajinagar, production will be increased to 1,500 tons of soap per year to meet the ever increasing demand for sandal soap both in India and in foreign countries.

819. An automatic drying and cooling plant was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000.

820. Relationship between the management and labour continued to be cordial.

Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

821. The operations of the Factory in regard to manufacture and sales of electric-porcelain articles like 8 K.V. and 15 K.V. insulators, 8 K.V. and 13 K.V. strains etc., and production of crockery such as high class cups and saucers and artware were continued satisfactorily during the year. The total production of electro-porcelain and crokery during the year was Rs. 5,59,106 (Rs. 4,69,932).

822. The expansion scheme of the Factory at a total cost of Rs. 63,00,000 with the technical collaboration of Messrs. N.G.K., Ltd., Nagoya, Japan, was taken up during the year, with a view to step up production of high tension insulators to the extent of 2,500 tons per annum as against present capacity of 300 tons per annum to meet the demand of all Hydro-electric Projects throughout India.

Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

823. The total out-put and sales during the year were Rs. 4,12,348 and Rs. 4,26,116 respectively.

824. Sanction has been accorded for shifting the factory to a new site at the Government Electric Factory at a cost of Rs. six lakhs.

The Government Sandalwood Oil Factories, Mysore and Shimoga

825. The total production of sandalwood oil at both the factories amounted to 1,59,220 (1,39,378) lbs while 13,303 (35,644) lbs of oil were obtained by distillation at New York under Agency arrangements. The sales during the year aggregated to 1,58,527 lbs. of which 1,14,075 lbs. were sold in India, 30,950 lbs. in London and the balance of 13,502 lbs. in America.

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826. There was good market for sandal wood oil in all the principal consuming centres of the world during the year.

Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

827. The working of the factory during the year showed considerable improvement as compared with the previous year. The total production and sales in the factory were Rs. 5,56,000 (Rs. 4,13,000) and Rs. 6,55,000 (Rs. 5,00,000) respectively. The factory is being machanised by installing up-to-date machines under the Expansion Scheme.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

828. This is the biggest institution maintained by the Department for imparting training to artisans in fine arts, modelling, engraving and enamelling, inlay works, wood carving, smithy, rattan manufacture, metal work, etc. There were 398 students undergoing training in the Institute, of whom 380 were recipients of scholarships amounting to Rs. 11,11,546. The number of students joining the institute has been continuously increasing. The workshop section of the institute is organised on production basis and run on commercial lines so that the students may get an opportunity of being trained in production method also.

829. The Institute participated in several exhibitions which were conducted in and outside the State and exhibited selected articles of arts and crafts manufactured in the Institute.

830. The production and sale of articles both in workshop and training sections amounted to Rs. 1,01,260 and Rs. 1,07,021 respectively.

Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.

831. The Depot continued to be an Emporium for the display and sale of the best specimens of the arts and crafts of Mysore. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,15,250 (Rs. 1,17,760).

Government Aided Industrial Concerns.

The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

832. The total area planted by the Company during the year was 3,143 (3,040) acres. The total value of green-leaf purchased from the ryots amounted to Rs. 7,68,627. The yield per acre during the year increased from 3,695 pounds to 4,773 pounds. The total value of the cured tobacco sold during the year was Rs. 28,96,809.

833. The general business of the Company has been the manufacture of all kinds of chrome and sole leathers suitable for making boots, shoes, chapples, etc., and leather goods of all kinds such as suit cases, regatia cases, documents and folio cases, jewels cases, air travel bags, etc. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 5,14,610.

The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

834. The Company continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The total collections made by the company during the year was Rs. 1,89,707.

The Bangalore Ex-servicemen's Transport Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

835. The main items of production in the Factory during the year consisted of Radio Receiver sets, Community Receiver sets, Single Phase Electricity meters, P.V.C. insulated wires and cables, tapes and Hosepipes. As many as 1,707 Radio Receivers, 1,23,792 House Service meters and 60,28,185 yards P.V.C. insulated cables were manufactured during the year. During the year, about 1,700 Nos. Community Receiver sets were sold to the Government of India besides sales of Remco Radio Receivers. The total sales of the articles manufactured in the company amounted to Rs. 62,35,790 during the year.

Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

836. The Company made a remarkable progress during the year. Seven thousand and five-hundred (4,685) gallons of paints and varnishes were manufactured in the company during the year. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,40,248 (Rs. 97,220).

The Mysore Water Proofs Ltd., Bangalore.

837. The company manufactured a total quantity of 1,234 tons of vanaspathi product and refined oil during the year and the sales amounted to Rs. 18,69,617.

The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Ltd., Bangalore.

838. The general business of the Company has been the manufacture of heavy chemicals and chemical fertilisers. Three thousand nine hundred and ninty-one tons of sulphuric acid, 844 tons of anhydrous ammonia, 2,364 tons of ammonium sulphate and 1,971 tons of superphosphate were manufactured during the year, while the sales amounted to Rs. 19,73,089.

Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., Mysore.

839. The Department devoted special attention for the development of cottage, village, small-scale and handicrafts industries during the year.

Cottage Industries.

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840. Thirty-nine Cottage Industries Training Centres all over the State were being run during the year, including the Centres under Community Project Administration.

841. The candidates in these training centres were paid stipends ranging from Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 1-0-0 per day during the training period as a sort of encouragement to take up the craft.

842. The budget provision during the year was Rs. 5·59 lakhs. The value of cottage industries products manufactured at the departmental centres during the year was Rs. 69,891 and sales were of the value of Rs. 48,865. One hundred and forty-five candidates were undergoing training in the Cottage Industries Centres during the year.

843. The expansion of the Leather Industry at an estimated cost of Rs. 64,498 was taken up for implementation during the latter part of the year with the assistance of the Government of India to the tune of Rs. 47,300.

844. For the first time, the celebration of "Handicrafts Week" which was sponsored by the Government of India, to facilitate the various artisans of the State to meet together, discuss common problems facing their industry and find solutions to those problems, was celebrated in the State in the last week of September 1955.

(ii) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

845. The total value of sales made during the year amounted to Rs. 393 lakhs as against Rs. 298 lakhs in the previous year.

846. The output of all the products of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, was satisfactory.

847. Excepting steel billets, the supply of all the essential raw materials like scrap, coke, and gypsum, was satisfactory.

848. The Second Electric Pig Iron Furnace was erected on 12th November 1955. The production of steel ingot in the open hearth during the year was the highest in 15 years.

849. Sanction was accorded to instal Sintering Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 42·0 lakhs at Tanigebyle.

850. A provision was made in the Draft Second Five-Year Plan for the expansion of steel production by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to one lakh tons by 1960-61. The total estimated outlay provided in the Plan for the Schemes of the Works is six crores of rupees.

851. The Government of India ordered that the two Schemes included in the Draft Second Five-Year Plan (1) setting up an Alloy and Tool Steel Plant and (2) Stainless Steel Plant, be deleted from the expansion programme of the Works, as decided by the Planning Commission.

852. Government have declared that the Iron and Steel Industry in the State to be a Public Utility Service for the purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 upto end of June 1956.

853. The relationship between the Management and the Labour was cordial. Sanction was accorded to the construction of 20 labour blocks of six units at the Mines at a total cost of Rs. 2,30,500 and for the construction of 78 labour and staff quarters at Bhadravati at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,71,474 and for effecting improvements to water supply system in Hutha Colony at an estimated cost of Rs. 1·32 lakhs.

(iii) **Textiles.**

854. The Department has been executing the schemes for the development of the Handloom and Khadi Industry during the last three years financed by the Government of India, in addition to carrying on its normal activities.

855. Out of the total grant and loan of Rs. 24·36 lakhs made available by the Government of India to the State Government, an expenditure of Rs. 15·71 lakhs was incurred.

856. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven weavers were brought within the co-operative sector, thus increasing the strength of looms from 19,063 to 21,646 by advancing loans towards share capital at Rs. 7-8-0 per weaver.

857. Grant of interest free loans to 85 out of 122 'Weavers' Co-operative Societies enabled them to produce 848 bales of yarn of the value of Rs. 6,00,203 and fabrics of the value of Rs. 2,53,192.

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858. Thirty Emporia were started in important centres and a mobile van functioning as a Mobile Emporium was also put into operation during the year.

859. Various improved handloom equipment and accessories were supplied to the weavers co-operative societies costing Rs. 50,000.

860. During the year, the 3rd All-India Handloom Week was celebrated from 19 to 26th February 1956. In connection with celebrations, an exhibition had been arranged throughout the week. The sales of handloom cloth during the week was very encouraging as a result of a special rebate of two annas per rupee allowed on the sales.

861. The Handloom Research and Designing Centre which started in the year 1952, manufactured and supplied rebands for the award of "Bharat Ratna" and "Padma Vibhushana" medals for which the Government of India had placed special orders with the Centre.

862. The Government Wool Spinning Centre, Kolar, continued to manufacture hand-spun and hand-woven kamblies during the year.

863. During the year, a triennial scheme for intensification of khadi activities was launched in the Badanval area. The production of khadi during the year was nearly four or five times the level reached during the previous years.

864. An Ambar Charka Parishramalaya was started in December 1955 as an experimental and data collection centre financed from the Khadi and Village Industries Board. In this Centre 300 people were trained with 60 Ambar Charakas.

Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

865. The production and sales in the Factory were 65,570 yards of silk and Rs. 7,76,156 respectively.

(iv) Posts and Telegraphs.

866. The number of Post Offices in the State at the beginning of the year was 1,111 (1,036), and the number of Post Offices opened during the year was 91. One hundred and eight post letter boxes were newly planted in villages during the year. In addition to these, Public Call Offices were opened in eight important towns in the State.

867. The number of Telegraph Offices that were existing at the beginning of the year was 140 and the number of Telegraph Offices opened during the year was 10.

(v) Economic Development and Planning.

868. The Department of Economic Development and Planning prepared circular instructions regarding the "Village Plans—How to Prepare," Taluk and District Plans, in accordance with the instructions of the Planning Commission in order to make the people "plan-conscious."

869. The State Advisory Board for Planning and Development discussed the preliminary Draft Plan of Rs. 252 crores prepared on the recommendation of the sub-committees, and recommended only the important schemes for inclusion in the Plan keeping in view the financial implications.

870. The total outlay of the schemes thus recommended by the Advisory Board was Rs. 175 crores and this revised Draft Plan provisionally fixed at Rs. 84·73 crores by the Planning Commission.

871. A final Draft Plan of Mysore at a total cost of Rs. 85·21 crores was prepared giving full details of the schemes, physical targets, national income, employment potential, development of regional resources, etc.

Progress of the Plan during the year.

872. A provision of Rs. 13·34 crores for development schemes was made in the Budget for the year 1955-56 and as against this provision, a sum of Rs. 9·45 crores was spent during the year.

Agriculture including Food Production and Minor irrigation.

873. Seven schemes under Agriculture, 15 schemes under Food Production and nine Irrigation Schemes under Malnad Development works were included under this group head for which there was a budget provision of Rs. 75·54 lakhs for the year 1955-56. The total expenditure under all the schemes upto end of March 1956 was Rs. 47·83 lakhs. Fifty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine tons of urban compost over 10,980 acres, 324 tons of improved seeds for 25,000 acres and 11,920 tons of manure mixture over 1,19,200 acres were produced and distributed during the year. Subsidies were given to 223

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wells, 52 tanks were restored, 10 tanks were desilted and 44 river, tank and feeder channels, etc., were improved during the year.

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry.

874. Eleven schemes were under execution under this group and a sum of Rs. 8·49 lakhs was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 13·83 lakhs. One lakh, twenty-seven thousand, one hundred and ninety-eight animals were dosed, 366 cattle were treated, 6,87,034 cattle were inoculated, 2,688 artificial insemination to the cattle was made, 7,58,353 poultry were vaccinated, 27,152 hatching eggs were distributed, and rinderpest inoculation was done in 1,946 villages during the year.

875. A sum of Rs. 0·97 lakh was spent as against the budget provision of Rs. 2·43 lakhs for the development of fisheries in the State during the year. Six lakhs, fourteen thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one fish fingerlings were stocked, 94 tanks were auctioned and 6,75,778 lbs. of fish was caught during the year.

Irrigation and Power Projects.

876. Seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-two lighting installations, 817 power installations and 1,418 street lights were installed during the year. Twenty-nine villages were electrified and 608 irrigation pumps were serviced.

877. Several schemes under Forests, Co-operation, Rural Development, Irrigation and Power Projects, Transport, Industry, General Education, Public Health and Medical, Welfare of Backward and Depressed Classes, were under implementation during the year.

878. The amount provided in the Budget and the amount spent upto end of March 1956 was as follows.—

		Budget Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Forests ...	2·27 lakhs	2·07 lakhs
2	Co-operation ...	2·04 ,,	1·76 ,,
3	Rural Development ...	3·74 ,,	4·30 ,
4	Irrigation ...	473·67 ,,	377·65 ,
5	Projects Power ...	372·00 ,,	175·62 ,
6	Transport ...	168·73 ,,	181·08 ,,
7	Industry ...	98·43 ,,	62·82 ,,
8	Education ...	58·39 ,,	34·32 ,,
9	Public Health and Medical ...	33·41 ,,	35·67 ,,
10	Welfare of Backward and Depressed Classes ...	29·44 ,,	12·33 ,,

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Industrial Labour Housing.

879. Construction of 3,218 houses in different industrial centres of the State was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 99,39,720 during the year. Commencing from the year 1953-54, 2,730 houses have been completed at various centres like Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Davangere, T. Narsipur, Channapatna, Harihar and Belagola. A sum of Rs. 68·39 lakhs was spent up to end of March 1956, under this scheme.

Low Income Group Housing.

880. A sum of rupees one crore was sanctioned as loan by the Government of India to Mysore State for implementing the Low Income Group Housing Scheme during the year. This sum was distributed among agencies for constructing and providing houses to the Low Income Group of individuals in the State.

881. Out of an allotment of Rs. 35 lakhs to the Mysore Provincial Co-operative House Building Corporation Limited, for advancing loans to individual applicants through a number of House Building Co-operative Societies, a total loan of Rs. 34,99,212 was sanctioned for construction of 480 houses through 25 Housing Co-operative Societies in the State and a total loan amount of Rs. 33,44,088 was disbursed during the year.

882. Three hundred and twelve houses were taken up for construction by the Labour Housing Corporation in various localities of Bangalore City. The total cost of these houses including the value of the sites works out to Rs. 24 lakhs.

883. A sum of rupees five lakhs was allotted to the City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore, for construction of 70 houses and a sum of Rs. 4,58,800 was distributed to eight Municipalities in the State to construct 194 houses for the low paid employees of the Local Bodies.

884. A sum of rupees four lakhs was sanctioned as House Building Loans to Governmen servants during the year.

Community Project

885. A Community Project was started in Sorab-Shikaripur area of Shimoga District on 2nd October, 1952. The budget allotment for the Project was Rs. 65 lakhs for three years. So far, a sum of Rs. 31 lakhs has been spent.

National Extension Service Schemes.

886. The National Extension Service Scheme as a part of an All-India Scheme was launched in the State on 2nd October, 1953. Twenty-one blocks were started in

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the State by the end of March, 1956. A sum of Rs. 55·95 lakhs had been spent on those Blocks during the First Five-Year Plan period. The peoples' contribution on account of their participation in Community Development Work has been estimated at Rs. 19·80 lakhs. Short-term loans distributed to the ryots amounted to Rs. 15·21 lakhs.

(vi) Industrial Labour.

General

887. The Commissioner of Labour also continued to be the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Workmen's Compensation Commissioner for the State, Conciliation Officer for the State under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Chief Inspector of Plantations, Registrar of Trade Unions, Statistics Authority under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 and Certifying Authority under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.

888. The Labour conditions in the State were generally peaceful during the year except for a few disturbances here and there. In all such cases due to constant vigilance and timely intervention by departmental officers the situation was brought under control resulting in the restoration of normal conditions with minimum loss of production.

Industrial Disputes.

889. During the year, ninety-eight industrial disputes were investigated and of these, 49 disputes were settled by conciliation, six by mutual agreement between the parties themselves, one was withdrawn, 35 ended in failure and seven were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

890. There were 39 cases of strikes and lockouts during the year. The total number of workers involved in the strikes and lock-outs and the total number of man-days lost during the period were 87,224 and 1,46,807 respectively. A sum of Rs. 24,297-9-6 was lost by workers by way of wages.

Lay offs.

891. There were nine cases of lay offs during the year.

892. During the year, 333 complaints were received of which, 268 were disposed of leaving a balance of 65 at the close of the year. No prosecution was launched under the Industrial Disputes Act during the year.

Complaints and prosecutions under Industrial Disputes Act.

893. The State Government referred 21 cases for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal and of these, 11 cases were disposed of.

Public Utility Services.

894. The Bangalore Transport Co. Ltd., Bangalore was declared as a Public Utility Service for a further period of six months from 29th December, 1955. The Air Transport Services (including the Indian Air-lines Corporation and Air India International) within the State was declared as a Public Utility Service for a period of six months from 1st October 1955. Also, the Iron and Steel Industry was declared as a Public Utility Service for six months from 1st January 1956.

Payment of Wages Act.

895. Under the Payment of Wages Act, seven complaints were received and cases were launched in respect of two.

Minimum Wages Act.

896. Minimum rates of wages have been fixed by Government for nine out of twelve employment in part I of the Schedule and for employment in Agriculture covered by Part II of the Schedule.

897. The Inspectors under the said Act visited 308 scheduled industries and launched prosecutions in respect of two industries.

Shops and Establishments Act.

898. The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act was in force in the Bangalore Corporation area, Mysore, Davangere City, Bangarpet, K. G. F. area, Kolar Town, Tumkur Town, Tiptur, Mandya, Chikmagalur Town, Bhadravati Town, Shimoga Town, Bellary and Hospet.

899. The Assistant Commissioners of Labour were empowered as Appellate Authority under section 41 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act in order that the workers of mofussil towns might secure speedy relief.

Consumer's Price index.

900. Every month the Consumer's price index figures were compiled for nine cities and towns and published in the *Mysore Gazette* for the benefit of employers of some of the industrial concerns who were paying dearness allowance based on the index numbers published by the Department.

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901. The following is the abstract showing the maximum, minimum and the average index numbers during the year for the several places.

Name of the place	Maximum	Minimum	Average
1. Bangalore City	324·7	300·7	312·5
2. K. G. F.	370·1	335·7	344·0
3. Mysore	314·8	291·2	301·9
4. Bellary	370·4	319·3	340·9
5. Bhadravati	336·1	293·0	310·6
6. Davangere	345·5	317·0	329·1
7. Harihar	330·5	295·8	323·5
8. Mandya	310·2	296·4	305·5
9. Hassan	311·6	279·0	297·1

Propaganda and Publicity.

902. The Mysore Labour Gazette was compiled in English, Kannada and Tamil for publication every month from 1st April 1955 to 6th August 1955 when the establishment with the work was transferred to the office of the Principal Information Officer.

903. As a part of the programme of publicity and propaganda, the Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and exhibited charts, posters, models etc., bearing on labour statistics, labour welfare, safety and welfare measures.

Labour Welfare Centres.

904. The Department is running two labour welfare centres in the working class areas in Bangalore City. Facilities for recreation, reading room, sports, gymnacium, library, indoor games etc., were provided to the labourers.

905. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 p.m. to each was given to the Seva Ashram, Srirampuram and the Labourers Fellowship Settlement, Seshadripuram, Bangalore, which impart education to the children of labourers free of cost and afford facilities like reading room, library, sports, etc., for the benefit of the children of labourers.

(vii) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

906. There were 55 cases pending disposal in the courts of the Commissioners for workmen's compensation at the beginning of the year. The number of cases filed in respect of both industrial accidents and occupational diseases were 4,507, of which 90 related to fatal accidents, 375 to permanent disablement cases and 4,042 to temporary

disablement cases. The total number of cases for disposal during the year were 4,563 including the cases pending at the commencement of the year and one case received for disposal from the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Andhra State. Of these, 4,484 cases were disposed of.

907. The average amount of compensation paid during the year in respect of each fatal accident was Rs. 1,885·4, permanent disablement was Rs. 1,144·6 and temporary disablement was Rs 23·4, respectively.

(viii) Rural Industrialisation.

908. There were 401 Group Committees-*cum*-Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies organised on the basis of one for each Revenue Hobli. These societies enrolled 40,593 (57,212) share-holders collecting a sum of Rs. 8·31 lakhs (Rs. 11·70 lakhs).

909. A sum of Rs. 8·29 lakhs was paid as sub-vention to the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies towards the maintenance of those Societies. The Societies have spent a sum of Rs. 3,29,218 for payment of honorarium, contingency rent and for miscellaneous expenditure during the year.

910. These Group Committees conducted two meetings every month at their Hobli-quarters, one for business transaction and the other for propaganda work.

911. The Departmental Officers and Revenue Officers have conducted 3,175 meetings throughout the State at the circle villages and advised the rural folk to increase their productive capacity and their income by starting fresh remunerative Small Scale and Cottage Industries in the villages.

912. The Rural Industrial Financing Bank, organised under the Scheme for providing credit facilities to the industrialists in need of financial aid to start or expand their industries, continued to work during the year with an additional capital of Rs. 12 lakhs raising the total investment of capital to Rs. 42 lakhs.

913. Loans amounting to Rs. 17,11,218 were granted to several kinds of rural industries during the year. Sanction was accorded for providing financial assistance without

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security to the poorer class of artisans. A sum of rupees two lakhs was sanctioned to the Mysore Central Rural Industrial Financing Bank Ltd., as loan for granting surety loans.

914. During the year, the collection of essential statistics of the villages was undertaken throughout the State and by the end of March 1956 the work was completed in 15,883 villages, leaving a balance of 3,243 villages.

915. During the year, 9,500 private industrial units were started and expanded, investing an additional capital of Rs. 141·37 lakhs employing 27·205 men and goods worth of Rs. 263·95 lakhs were produced during the year in these units.

916. Thirty-one Craft Co-operative Societies were organised and registered in addition to 401 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies for the benefit of the village craftsmen to provide them with tools and implements, marketing facilities, besides working capital for purchase of raw materials, etc.

917. Seventy-one applications were received under the scheme for supply of machinery on Hire Purchase System from all over the State including the urban area, of which 12 applications were recommended to the Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Madras, for supply of machinery worth of Rs. 4,44,635.

918. The Central Board constituted for operating the Rural Industrialisation Scheme was continued during the year.

919. Out of the revised Budget of Rs. 17·80 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 12·82 lakhs was spent during the year.

CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS, ELECTRICAL AND ROAD TRANSPORT DEPARTMENTS.

(i) Public Works

920. Three new Sanitary Divisions at Davangere, Mysore and Bangalore were formed during the year for the execution of several urban water supply schemes.

921. A separate sub-division was sanctioned with headquarters at Hospet for improving roads in the sugarcane growing areas round about Hospet.

922. New Sub-Divisions were sanctioned for the following works:—

(i) Construction of Agricultural College at Hebbal.
(ii) Constructoin of pucca Ghat at Benares.
(iii) Construction of Sericultural building at Channapatna.

923. Enhanced powers were delegated to the Chief Engineer to accord administrative approval to building works costing not more than rupees one lakh in each case, after obtaining the counter signature and concurrence of the concerned head of the department to the estimates and plans.

924. Enhanced powers were delegated to the Chief Engineer to make purchases of materials covered by the Stores Purchase Committee rate contract, subject to certain conditions.

925. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 10,40,66,197 against which an outlay of Rs. 11,68,35,052 was incurred, including the expenditure on contribution works, District Board Works, etc.

926. The scheme of settlement for rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen started at Rathnapur, Hunsur Taluk, during 1954-55 functioned satisfactorily during the year. **Land Colonisation Scheme of Ex-Servicemen.**

927. The construction of the Depressed Class Students' Hostel at Nanjangud and at Krishnamurthypuram, Mysore, in connection with Harijan Welfare Scheme, was under progress during the year. **Upliftment of Depressed Classes**

928. The construction of Malaria Health Training Centre building at Mandya at a cost of Rs. 3·58 lakhs was under progress. **Malaria Health Training Centre Building at Mandya.**

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National Highways.

929. Under National Highways, a total length of 311 miles and 5½ furlongs of roads in the State was maintained satisfactorily during the year. For original works on National Highways such as widening culverts, etc., a grant of Rs. 17,04,000 was sanctioned and an outlay of Rs. 17,44,628 was incurred. The Works were undertaken as per the programme approved by the Government of India.

Cement concreting of roads.

930. The final grant for the year for cement concreting of roads was Rs. 23,54,000 against which an outlay of Rs. 20,76,725 was incurred.

931. A length of 16 miles and 7½ furlongs of roads was cement concreted.

Asphalting of roads.

932. The final grant for the year under this head was Rs. 85,55,900 against which an outlay of Rs. 82,69,052 was incurred. A length of 656 miles and four furlongs of roads was asphalted during the year.

933. In connection with the development of roads in Mysore, the Government of India have accepted a scheme of improvement of the following six roads at a cost of Rs. 65,75,307, the Central Government share being fixed at Rs. 52,61,046:—

1 Bangalore-Mangalore road.
2 Mysore-Bandipur road.
3 Mysore-Frazerpet road.
4 Bangalore-Honnavar road.
5 Anandapuram to Talaguppa.
6 Hiriyur-Bellary road.

Malnad Improvement Works.

934. A programme of Malnad Improvement Works for Rs. 9·46 lakhs was approved for laying small roads and constructing bridges in malnad parts. An expenditure of Rs. 8,88,017 was incurred during the year.

Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.

935. The total number of water supply schemes so far technically sanctioned was 54. Sixty works were in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 95,95,450 had been incurred on these works up to end of March 1956.

936. Out of 23 Drainage Schemes contemplated to be taken up, 17 works were in progress during the year. A total outlay of Rs. 14,24,125 was incurred on these works up to end of March 1956.

Bangalore Water Supply.

937. Bangalore with its salubrious climate and central situation has become one of the most important cities of

India. The urgent need to improve water supply to meet the ever growing demands due to the establishment of a number of factories of national importance which have contributed to a remarkable growth of the city in recent years, was engaging the attention of the Government for some years past. A detailed estimate costing Rs. 69·00 lakhs was sanctioned in March 1956, to improve the water supply to Bangalore.

Drills.

938. There were 23 (16) well-boring drills working during the year. Out of 65 bore-wells completed during the year, only 57 were working satisfactorily yielding 600 to 6,000 gallons of water per hour. Further, bore-wells have been selected as main sources of water supply in the various rural areas, which have been included in the National Water Supply Scheme.

Architectural Section.

939. The Office of the Government Architect and Town Planning Officer had been working as an integral part and as one of the units of the Office of the Chief Engineer of Mysore.

940. " Vidhana Soudha " (Houses of Legislature) the mammoth edifice in granite comprising four floors with an additional cellar floor in the southern wing, was nearing completion during the year. It is rectangular in plan measuring 700 feet north to south and 350 feet east to west with two patios each measuring 230 square feet. This building has a total plinth area of 1,32,400 sq. ft. and a total floor area of 5,20,000 sq. ft. It is therefore the biggest building of its kind in South India.

941. Another building of importance is the Office of the Accountant General in Mysore, Bangalore, designed and executed for the Central Government by the Public Works Department of Mysore, has been completed.

942. Design work for the construction of a New Legislators' Home to provide living accommodation to the Legislators in Bangalore during the sessions had been taken up. This will be an imposing building providing all the modern amenities to the Legislators.

943. To meet urgent and pressing need to provide buildings for schools all over the State, cheaper designs had been evolved for the construction of four room, six room

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and eight room Low Cost School buildings without sacrificing either the æsthetic appearance or the utility of the buildings.

The Five-Year Plan.

944. The activities of the Public Works Department in respect of the Five-Year Plan consists of Major Irrigation Works under "Irrigation and Power", Minor Irrigation Works under "Agriculture" and Road and Bridge works under "Road Transport".

Irrigation and Power.

945. Thirty-five major and medium works were proposed under Irrigation and Power, including the major projects of Bhadra Reservoir, Tunga Anicut and Nugu Reservoir. The original target of expenditure for the first five years in respect of the schemes was Rs. 716·00 lakhs. This was subsequently revised to Rs. 1,159·00 lakhs mainly on account of the need for rapidly pushing through the Bhadra and Nugu Reservoir Schemes.

946. The two old major works of the First Five-Year Plan, *viz.*, Vedavathi Anicut and Kariyala tank, have been included in the Second Five-Year Plan and they were in progress.

947. Under Malnad Development, the plan target was Rs. 35·00 lakhs. The expenditure shown above is inclusive of the works taken up in the Malnad districts of Shimoga, Chickmagalur and parts of Hassan and Mysore.

948. The revenue realised under Civil Works during the year amounted to Rs. 63,67,382.

The Mysore Engineering Research Station, Krishnarajasagar.

949. The Mysore Engineering Research Station which was reorganised with a view to broaden the scope of its activities continued to function as the Research Wing of the Public Works Department directly under the control of the Chief Engineer.

(ii) Major Irrigation Works.

950. The important irrigation works under the jurisdiction of the Special Chief Engineer were:—(1) The Bhadra Project, (2) The Tunga Anicut Works, (3) The Nugu Reservoir Works, (4) The Ambligola Project, (5) Development of irrigation under Tungabhadra Project in Mysore area, and (6) The Sharavathy Valley Hydro-Electric Project-Civil Engineering Works.

951. *Bhadra Project.*—The Bhadra Reservoir Works have been included in the Five-Year Plan of the Government of India. It is a multi-purpose project intended to provide irrigation facilities for about 2·34 lakhs of acres of land and generation of 41,040 K.W. of power at dam site.

952. Against total grant of Rs. 4,04,35,115 for the Project, an outlay of Rs. 4,18,07,221 was incurred.

953. All the preliminary works connected with the construction of the dam across the Bhadra river near Lakkavalli had been completed.

954. The excavation for the entire length of 50 miles of the Left Bank Channel from Bhadra Reservoir had been practically completed. The work on the Right Bank Channel was under progress.

955. *Tunga Anicut Works.*—The work of constructing an anicut across the Tunga river near Sacrebyle was started during 1946. The scheme is designed to irrigate 21,500 acres of land through right and left bank channels in the taluks of Shimoga and Honnali. The head works had been completed. Water was allowed in both the channels to irrigate an extent of 10,000 acres of land.

956. Out of the total estimate of Rs. 2,31,12,000 for the Project, an outlay of Rs. 1,79,06,806 was incurred up to the end of the year.

957. *Nugu Reservoir Division.*—In the Nugu Reservoir Division, out of the total grant of Rs. 51,26,615, an outlay of Rs. 50,42,858 was incurred during the year.

958. *Ambligola Reservoir Project.*—The work was commenced by about the end of 1953. The preliminary and foundation works were in progress. Against a grant of Rs. 8·50 lakhs, an outlay of Rs. 8,03,198 was incurred during the year.

959. The Special Irrigation Division at Bellary continued to be in charge of the distributaries of the Tungabhadra Low Level Canal during the year. Against a grant of Rs. 12·84 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 12,98,900 was incurred during the year.

960. Under the Low Level Canal taking off from the Tungabhadra Reservoir, Mysore, has got a localised atchkat of 92,308 acres.

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961. Up to end of March 1956, works were completed to serve an extent of 45,000 acres of atchkat, of which, 12,000 acres was actually developed for irrigation.

962. A sum of rupees one lakh was sanctioned for the grant of loans to ryots of the area to improve their lands.

963. *Sharavathy Hydro-Electric Project.*—The preliminary works of the Sharavathy Valley Project were started during the year and were in progress.

964. The project across the river Sharavathi was proposed to be constructed in three stages to produce 7,10,000 K.W. of power.

965. Against a grant of rupees six lakhs, an outlay of Rs. 4,14,750 was incurred during the year.

(iii) Electricity Department.

966. The Generating Stations at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura, Jog and Sandur had conjointly generated 74,15,35,000 units of power during the year.

Power supply to Villages.

967. During the year, 63 villages were electrified bringing the total to 811 (748) at the end of the year.

968. Fourteen thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five industrial, domestic, heating, and lighting, commercial and cinema installations were serviced during the year.

Power to Irrigation pumping sets.

969. One thousand and thirty-four irrigation pumping installations were serviced during the year with the assistance of Government of India loan of 40 lakhs, and the total number of irrigation pump sets electrically driven stood at 7,826 (6,792). On an average of five acres per pump, the area cultivated by electrically driven pumps was about 39,130 acres. The revenue realised on this Scheme was Rs. 6,95,986 on the total capital expenditure of Rs. 2,49,44,649.

Street Lighting.

970. Two thousand six hundred and thirty-seven fresh street lights were serviced during the year bringing the total number of street lights in service to 39,501 (36,864) in the several cities, towns, and villages in the State at the end of the year.

971. Power supply to Kollegal and Silk Filatures and bulk supply at points at Ujjini and Hindupur for Madras Government and power supply to Tungabhadra Project at

Bellary and to Bombay Government at South Canara was continued during the year.

High Tension Transmission Lines.

972. The total length of High Tension Transmission lines of 22 KW and above, and under charge stood at 1,788 circuit miles and 1,163 route miles as against 1,751 circuit miles and 1,125 miles respectively at the end of the previous year.

973. The gross expenditure incurred by the Department under Capital, Maintenance and Depreciation Funds including contributions paid by adjustment to Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme and works done to other Government Departments, Municipalities and Private parties under advance schemes was Rs. 3,72,88,786.

Revenue

974. The gross demand for the year exclusively on power supply amounted to Rs. 2,95,98,482 (Rs. 2,82,26,772). The collections for the year amounted to Rs. 2,90,43,386 as against the Budget anticipation of Rs. 2,46,00,000 (original) and revised to Rs. 2,68,00,000.

975. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 26,83,498 was actually realised towards tax on consumption against the original Budget provision of Rs. 24,00,000.

976. The net receipts for power supply after paying off all working expenses on establishment, maintenance proper, tools and plant, with contributions to Depreciation Reserve Fund amounting to Rs. 80,09,307 was Rs. 1,23,47,823 and interest of Rs. 1,07,65,026 was met under a separate appropriation under "52 Interest on Electricity Schemes" outside the working expenses of the Department.

977. The expenditure incurred for the improvements on the three Generating Stations at Sivasamudram, Shimsha and Jog was Rs. 1,78,363.

978. An expenditure of Rs. 50,91,913 was incurred under transmission works.

979. The total expenditure on power supply to irrigation pumps amounted to Rs. 35,44,353. A loan assistance of 40 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India in the interest of Grow More Food Scheme.

980. The expenditure incurred on other Capital Works during the year was Rs. 39,76,451.

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Frequency Conversion Work.

981. The Conversion Works pertaining to (1) Doddaballapur, (2) Devanahalli, (3) Hoskote, (4) Soldevanahalli were completed. Conversion of frequency at Nelamangala, T. G. Halli water works, Anekal, Attibele, Vijayapura, Sidlaghatta and Chickballapur were taken up during the year.

982. Conversion of power circuits in Bangalore A, B, and C station limits and at Mysore were nearing completion. About 3,700 KW was lifted from 25 cycles system during the year making the total conversion of load from 25 cycles to 50 cycles to 44,781 K.W. at the end of the year.

983. An expenditure of Rs. 4,81,795 was incurred on this group of works.

984. An expenditure of Rs. 1,12,532 was incurred on the surveys of Honnemaradu (Sharavathi) valley project during the year.

985. A sum of Rs. 6,79,196 was incurred on works pertaining to other Government Departments and Palace.

986. An expenditure of Rs. 19,05,538 was incurred on power supply to towns and villages during the year.

987. There were 47 fatal accidents to human life and 26 fatal accidents to animals during the year.

988. The hospitals in Jog, Sivasamudram and Shimshapura were well maintained. Veterinary aid was rendered to cattle at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Jog from the neighbouring veterinary dispensaries.

(iv) Mysore Government Road Transport Department.

989. The Department owned 166 buses at the beginning of the year. Fifty chassis were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 11,76,386.

990. At the commencement of the year, 294 routes were operated covering a daily mileage of 14,442 and at the end of the year the number of routes rose to 327 and the daily mileage to 16,291 (including Mysore City Services).

991. New routes were taken up where it was absolutely necessary to do so, avoiding to the extent possible routes which are adequately served by the private sector.

992. The following new services were taken up during the year :—

1. Bangalore—Kengeri
2. Bangalore (Majestic Circle)—Hebbal
3. Bangalore—Nelamangala
4. Bangalore—Yelahanka

993. With effect from 1st October 1955, the Department took over the responsibility of running City Services in Mysore City. This step was taken by the Government in response to the persistent demand made by the people and City Municipality of Mysore. At the close of the year, 13 routes were being operated covering a daily mileage of 1,277.

994. The following Inter-State Routes were being operated on the basis of reciprocity :

1. Bangalore-Thirupathy from 1st January 1955.
2. Bangalore-Mercara from 1st January 1956.

995. Approximately 68,93,387 passengers were carried in the Government buses during the year.

996. The daily average consumption of petrol and diesel oil during the year was 648·5 gallons and 656·03 gallons respectively as against 710·6 gallons and 560·7 gallons during the previous year.

997. The average number of buses on the road during the year was 142(125). The average number of miles done by each bus in use per day was 93 (89) miles.

998 Besides normal services, special services were also arranged on account of Jatras, etc. The total number of passengers carried during Jatras was 1,30,832.

999. A number of express Bus Services were started during the year with a view to providing quick transport to the travelling public.

1000. Six hundred and forty cases of pilferage were detected during the year.

1001. The bus bodies constructed in the Department from kits purchased from Messrs. Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., have proved to be very good both in quality of material used and workmanship. The cost of the completed bus was also found to be cheaper than the rates that were prevailing then.

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1002. Apart from constructing new bus bodies a number of buses which were more than six years old were completely renovated.

1003. The capital invested up to the end of the year was Rs. 71,87,549 as against Rs. 54,22,795 in the previous year.

1004. The gross earnings during the year was Rs. 64,15,173 (Rs. 55,51,026). The average earnings per mile was Re. 1—2—9 as against Re. 1—2—5 during the previous year.

1005. The total expenditure including depreciation was Rs. 48·08 lakhs (Rs. 40·45 lakhs). The increased expenditure was due to the increased operational mileage.

1006. The net profit after providing for depreciation and interest on capital amounted to Rs. 16·07 lakhs as against Rs. 15·06 lakhs in the previous year.

1007. Concessions were shown to the students and officials by issuing season passes at one fare and $1\frac{1}{4}$ fare respectively for up and down journeys during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

CHAPTER IX—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

1008. The mid-year population of Mysore State (including Bellary District) for the year 1955 estimated by the arithmetic progression method was 1,06,55,483. Population.

1009. A total of 2,16,033 live births were reported during the year 1955, giving a birth rate of 20·3 per thousand of population as compared with 16·7 in the previous year. The birth rate was highest in Shimoga District (29·5) and lowest (14·0) in Bangalore District. Births.

1010. The number of deaths reported during the year from all causes were 82,784 giving a death rate of 7·8 which showed a decrease of 0·5 compared with the previous year. Deaths.

1011. The death rate was highest (7·8) in Kolar and Shimoga districts and lowest (4·8) in Bangalore district.

1012. An excess of 1,33,249 live births over deaths was reported during the year.

1013. Nine hundred and ten twins and eight triplets were born during the year. Multiple Births.

1014. A total of 15,579 deaths of infants under one year of age was reported during the year giving an infant mortality rate of 72·1 per 1,000 live birth as against 82·5, in the privious year. Infant Mortality.

The highest rate was 78·3 in Mandya District and lowest 40·2 in Bangalore District.

1015. The following statement shows the number of deaths under the chief causes :—

Sl. No.	Cause of death	Number of deaths	Specific death rate	Per cent on total deaths
1	Plague	103	1	0·12
2	Small-pox	422	4	0·51
3	Cholera	732	7	0·88
4	Malaria	12,618	118	15·24
5	Typhoid	2,636	25	3·18
6	Other fevers	15,158	142	18·31
7	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	7,397	69	8·94
8	Respiratory diseases	4,584	43	5·54
9	Tuberculosis	3,077	29	3·72
10	Leprosy	408	4	0·49
11	Maternal deaths	1,132	11	1·37
12	Suicide	236	2	0·29
13	Drowning	776	7	0·94
14	Wounds and Accidents	720	7	0·87
15	Killed by wild beasts	57	0·6	0·07
16	Snake bite	177	2	0·21
17	Rabies	74	0·7	0·09
18	All other causes	30,260	286	36·55
19	Causes not stated	2,217	21	2·68
	Total ...	82,784	777	100·00

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1016. *Malaria control.*—Studies in connection with duration of residual effect against anopheline mosquitoes by applying DDT were continued during the year both in Mandya and in Saklespur area. The application of dosage of 112·0 mgms. of DDT per square foot was standardised. This dosage was found economical and effective in all the rural parts, the spraying being repeated once in six months.

1017. In Malaria Investigation Centre, Mandya, entomological evaluation in connection with DDT spraying as an in-door residual spray by periodical collection of adult mosquitoes and larval collections in selected villages was done.

1018. In Malaria Investigation Centre, (field study station), Sakalespur, routine observations in regard to anopheline collections, following up of infant bloods and appraisal of spleen examinations were made in high rainfall areas, intermediate rainfall areas and low rainfall areas. In addition, blood smears sent from different NMC units were also examined at the station. Night collections were continued in the areas to observe the resting attitude of anophelines. Observations on experiments made in connection with comparative studies of Dieldrin with that of DDT were taken up.

1019. *Malaria Epidemic.*—The malarious tracts have been confined to the western hilly parts of the State with patches of malarious regions under the irrigation tract, the eastern part being free from malaria. But these were however, potentially malarious and prone to epidemics during heavy precipitation years.

1020. *Malaria Morbidity.*—A total number of 16,990 cases in malnad and 22,823 cases in maidan districts were clinically diagnosed as malaria in the health units, dispensaries and at clinics during the year. The percentage of malaria cases treated worked out to 1·7 for malnad and 3·6 to maidan districts.

1021. The malaria morbidity during 1955 worked out to 28·1 for malnad districts and 28·3 for maidan for every 1,000 population in the unit area.

1022. The incidence of malaria was brought well under control during the year.

1023 B.C.G. Laboratory at King's Institute, Guindy, Madras continued to supply B.C.G. vaccine and tuberculin articles free of cost.

1024. About 2,15,000 c.c. of purified protein derivative of tuberculin and 1,42,850 c.c. of B.C.G. vaccine was received. Against these, 9,47,650 tuberculin tests, and 3,86,210 B.C.G. vaccinations were conducted.

B.C.G. Vaccine and Tuberculin.

1025. The Bureau of Epidemiology made study of the diseases prevalent in the State, and undertook experimental measures for their control. Prompt measures were undertaken to control epidemic diseases. The Bureau received and published reports on the epidemic diseases. During the year, hookworm control programme was in operation in the State.

Bureau of Epidemiology.

1026. In collaboration with the World Health Organisation Tuberculosis Research Office, work was undertaken in Ramanagaram Health Centre,

(i) to assess non-specificity in tuberculin reactions,

(ii) to assess the conversion/reversion level of tuberculin reaction and therefore the immunity level after B.C.G. vaccination.

1027. *Audio-Visual Unit.*—The unit was on tour for 169 days during the year covering nearly a distance of 5,500 miles. The Unit gave 175 shows screening 126 films for an audience of about 1,28,500. Films connected with tuberculosis, B.C.G. vaccination, etc., were screened during the evenings and actual street to street health propaganda was conducted in order to enable all the people of the towns and villages to utilise the benefit of B.C.G. vaccination.

Bureau of Health Education.

1028. The unit participated in a number of Jatras. The activities in the Jatras included screening of films and also assisting the health and sanitation staff by educating the people to voluntarily follow the sanitary regulation.

(ii) Vaccine Institute.

1029. The health of the calves in the Institute during the year was satisfactory.

1030. In the model range villages, 2,097 (2,016) primary vaccinations were done during the year. Out of these,

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only such of the samples of lymph which had given 100 per cent success were released for general use in the field.

1031. A total of 2,639 (1,867) vaccinations were conducted in the Institute premises during the year.

1032. A total quantity of lymph enough for 22,44,760 (14,57,880) cases was issued during the year.

1033. The demand for vaccine lymph from all the 10 districts of the State and Coorg were complied with.

(iii) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

1034. There were 542 Medical Institutions at the end of the previous year. During the year 1955, 19 institutions were added and one was closed. There were 560 hospitals and dispensaries in the State at the end of the year 1955.

1035. There was on an average of one institution for an area of 59·5 square miles and one for a population of 17,587 in the State including the Bellary district, as compared with 61·5 square miles and 18,171 of population at the end of 1954.

1036. Out of a total of 560 medical institutions, 102 were hospitals and 458 were dispensaries; 452 were rural and 108 were urban. Ninety-four were meant specially for women and children and 466 were general institutions meant for all. One hundred and thirty were Government institutions maintained entirely or mostly by Government funds of which 94 were State-public and 36 were State non-public (those maintained by the railway, public works, and electrical departments), 13 were Government aided Missionary institutions, 413 were Local Fund and Municipal institutions receiving contributions from Local Bodies and the other four were non-aided of which two were Missionary and two industrial.

Specialist Services Institutions

1037. There were 296 specialist services institutions in the State consisting of 55 hospitals, 58 dispensaries and 183 wards or clinics attached to hospitals. A great majority of these institutions, *viz.*, 263

were maternity institutions in which are included 169 maternity homes and child welfare centres. The number of beds in these maternity institutions was 1,911 and in all the other specialist institutions was 1,974.

Doctors

1038. The number of doctors working in all the medical institutions of the State including private institutions and Health Unit dispensaries was 854, of whom 663 were men and 191 were women; four hundred and thirty-eight were in urban areas and 416 in rural areas; 361 were in State public institutions and 37 were in State special institutions; 412 in local and municipal institutions and 44 in private institutions.

Nurses midwives and compounders

1039. The number of nurses, midwives and compounders working in the institutions was 876, 790 and 601 respectively.

Beds

1040. The number of beds provided in all the institutions was 7,134 of which, 2,940 were for men and 4,194 were for women and children.

In-patients

1041. The total number of admissions in all the institutions during the year was 2,07,816 (1,94,278). Of these, 63,519 were men, 1,18,069 were women and 26,228 were children; 1,54,581 were cured, 31,807 relieved, 15,655 discharged otherwise and 5,773 died. The percentage of death to total treated was 2·8 (3·2). The daily average number of in-patients treated was 7,932·5 (7,084·3)

Out-patients

1042. The total number of new out-patients treated in all the institutions was 1,03,68,782 (95,50,687). Of these, 38,63,253 were men, 28,31,624 women and 36,73,905 children. The average daily attendance of new and old out-patients treated was 49,138·7 (44,606·0).

Note.—In almost all the institutions of the State, the general practice is to register all patients as a rule (just) as out-patients and then to admit suitable cases as in-patients. So, the number of out-patients mentioned in the reports generally includes the number of in-patients treated in the institutions.

1043. The following table shows the diseases for which the highest numbers of in-patients were treated and the number of deaths amongst them:—

Diseases	No. of in-patients	
	Treated	Died
1. Complications of pregnancy and child birth (Sepsis)	9,577	76
2. Malaria	8,993	159
3. Anæmia	7,136	348
4. Tuberculosis-Respiratory ...	4,837	242
5. Accidents	4,622	17
6. Diseases of female Genito-Urinary System	4,543	15

1044. The following were the most prevailing cases of mortality among in-patients treated:—

Diseases	Number died
1. Anæmia	348
2. Gastro-enteritis and colitis	277
3. Tuberculosis of the lungs	272
4. Broncho-pneumonia	234
5. Heart diseases	165
6. Avitaminosis and deficiency state	131

1045. The comparative statistics of some diseases for which out-patients were treated in the city and non-city institutions.—

Sl. No	Diseases	Total	Cities	Non-cities
1	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	27,891	22,081	5,810
2	Other Tubercular diseases ...	4,987	3,594	1,313
3	Gonorrhoea	36,763	10,071	26,692
4	Syphilis	12,295	3,667	8,628
5	Diseases of the Male Generative System.	17,391	3,909	13,482
6	Diseases of the Female Generative System.	1,55,336	1,26,677	28,659

1046. The following were the most prevailing diseases for which out-patients were treated in the institutions :—

Diseases	Number treated
1. Malaria	12,40,496
2. Influenza	8,56,794
3. Digestive diseases	8,10,265
4. Wounds	7,10,469
5. Scabies	3,26,672
6. Olits Media and Mastoiditis...	3'17,845

1047. Some infectious diseases for which in-and out-patients treated were :—

Diseases	In-patients		Out-patients treated
	Treated	Died	
1. Cholera ...	66	13	2,133
2. Dysentery ...	2,476	62	2,12,815
3. Leprosy ...	244	14	2,329
4. Plague ...	20	1	436
5. Small-pox ...	57	3	340
6. Enteric fever ...	2,877	168	13,899

1048. The total number of patients including those remaining from the previous year that were operated was 1,66,426. Of these, 1,53,101 were cured, 12,083 relieved, 622 discharged otherwise, 234 died and 386 were remaining in the institutions at the close of the year. The percentage of death to the total number of operations performed was 0·1 (·08). Surgical Operations.

1049. The total number of parturition cases conducted by trained midwives and nurses both in and outside the institutions including maternity homes was 99,480 (89,122). Of these, 53,770 were institutional and 45,710 were domiciliary. Parturition cases.

1050. The number of maternity beds provided in all the institutions of the State was 1,869. Of the total number of labour cases, 87,006 were normal and 12,474 abnormal. The number of maternal deaths was 522, the maternal

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mortality rate being 5·3 per 1000 births. The total number of births was 1,00,427. Of these, 93,746 were live-births and 6,881 were still-births. Among the former, there were 3,148 deaths, giving an infantile mortality rate of 33·6 per 1,000 live-births.

1051. The Mass Radiography Unit was functioning in the out-patient department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and 10,788 persons were checked radiographically.

Central Leprosarium, Bangalore,

1052. The total number of in and out-patients treated in the Central Leprosarium, Bangalore, was 348 and 1,024 respectively. Most of the cases that came from outside were especially from Madras State.

1053. A sum of Rs. 1,84,931 was spent for increasing the bed strength and to equip the Santhabai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 1,05,973 was spent for Maternity Hospital, Malleswaram, Bangalore.

Medical Stores.

1054. The principal functions of the Medical Stores, as a central organisation, consisted of supplying of Allopathic and Country medicines and surgical instruments to the several medical institutions of the State.

General Hospitals.

Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

1055. The number of beds sanctioned for the hospital was 400, of which 258 were for men and 142 for women and children. To meet the pressing demands, due to overcrowding in the wards for want of accommodation, 300 extra beds had to be provided,

1056. Out of 19,041 (17,186) in-patients admitted during the year, 11,158 were men, 5,245 were women and 2,638 were children, Of these, 16,879 were cured, 827 were relieved, 408 discharged otherwise and 927 died.

1057. The total number of out-patients treated was 1,64,529 (1,49,119). Of these, 72,328 were men, 47,171 were women and 45,030 were children. The daily average attendance of new and old patients was 855·1.

Blood Bank.

1058. A total of 62,480 c.cs of blood was collected from 221 donars during the year and all the blood was issued for transfusion, Out of 221 donars, 215 were paid. Volunteers were mostly from the labour class. The paid

volunteers were being paid Rs. 15 per donation. Poor patients were being paid for blood from the poor fund of the Hospital.

1059. There were 126 beds for men. The number of in-patients treated in the Bowring Hospital, Bangalore, was 5,108 (5,431). Of these, 3,540 were cured, 1,041 relieved, 305 discharged otherwise and 222 died. The percentage of death to total treated was 4·7 (4·1). Bowring Hospital, Bangalore.

1060. The number of out-patients treated was 66,658 (74,938). The daily average attendance was 265·5 (360·1).

1061. The total number of in-patients treated was 13,357 (12,422). Of these, 6,873 were men, 4,076 women and 2,408 children; 6,946 were cured, 4,694 were relieved, 638 were discharged otherwise, 497 died and 582 were remaining. The Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

1062. Out of 2,46,897 (2,17,194) out-patients treated, 1,06,691 were men, 76,416 were women and 63,790 were children.

1063. The number of in-and out-patients of the Civil Hospital, Kolar Gold Field, was 3,437 (3,631) and 1,06,626 (1,01,689) respectively. The percentage of deaths to total in-patients treated was 5·5 (5·7). Civil Hospital, Kolar Gold Field.

1064. The daily average of out-patients treated was 530·9 (518·9).

1065. Out of 7,243 in-patients treated, 3,420 were men, 2,940 were women, 883 were children. The percentage of death to total treated was 3·8 (3·5). The Government Headquarters Hospital, Bellary.

1066. The number of out-patients treated was 56,357 (50,419).

Maternity Hospitals.

1067. The number of women patients admitted was 18,418; of these 15,085 were cured, 1,950 relieved, 850 were discharged otherwise, 84 died and 449 were remaining at the end of the year. Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore.

1068. The number of full term parturition cases admitted was 10,293. Out of 10,417 births, 9691 were live births and 726 were still births.

1069. The number of out-patients treated was 39,748 (34,127).

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1070. Out of 12,159 (10,760) in-patients treated, 10,428 were cured, 900 relieved, 574 discharged and 259 died. The percentage of death to total treated was 2·1 (3·6).

The Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.

1071. The number of parturition cases admitted was 4,556. Out of 4,606 births, 4,415 were live births and 191 were still births.

1072. The number of out-patients treated was 87,511 (94,350).

H.S.I.S. Gosha Hospital, Bangalore.

1073. Out of 2,939 (1,973) in-patients treated, 2,553 were cured, 212 relieved, 50 discharged, 28 died and 96 remained at the end of the year. The percentage of death to total treated was 0·9 (1·77).

1074. The number of parturition cases admitted was 1,389. Out of 1,401 births, 1,223 were live births and 178 were still births.

The Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.

1075. Out of 8,643 (7,207) in-patients treated, 6,679 were cured, 1,917 relieved, 22 discharged otherwise, 80 died and 94 remained at the end of the year.

1076. Out 5,682 births, 5,973 were live births and 239 still births.

1077. The number of out-patients treated was 23,811 (22,155).

(iv) Special Hospitals.

Mental Hospital, Bangalore.

1078. Out of 1,422 in-patients treated, 817 were men, 589 women and 16 children; 108 were cured, 711 relieved, 86 discharged, 91 died, and 446 remained at the end of the year. The percentage of death to total treated was 4·9 (4·3). The number of out-patients treated was 1,934.

Up-grading of the Mental Hospital, Bangalore.

1079. A Research Institute in Psychology was established in the Mental Hospital as a nucleus to the All-India Institute of Mental Health in Bangalore. A Special Officer and Research Director of Psychology was appointed.

Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

1080. Out of 4,891 in-patients treated, 2,458 were men, 1,801 women and 632 children; 2,623 were cured, 1,424 relieved, 601 discharged otherwise, 6 died and 237 remained under treatment.

1081. The number of out-patients treated was 49,972 (46,773). Of these, 25,582 were men, 12,461 were women and 11,929 were children.

1082. Out of 844 in-patients treated, 474 were men, 340 women and 50 children ; 294 were cured, 425 relieved, 112 discharged and 13 died.

1083. Out of 50,34 (5,834) out-patients treated, 2,900 were men, 1,678 women and 456 children.

The Princess Krishna-Jammani Sanatorium, Mysore.

1084. The number of in-patients treated was 271 (205). The percentage of death to total treated was 3·7 (14·6). Out of 3,664 (2,404) out-patients treated, 1,751 were men, 1,362 women and 551 children.

The Shanthabai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium, Bangalore.

1085. The total number of in-patients treated was 276 (353). The percentage of death to total treated was 5·0 (6·0). Out of 2,028 (2,592) out-patients treated, 1,028 were men and 1,000 women.

The Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Civil Station, Bangalore.

1086. The total number of in-patients treated was 621 (594). Of these, 468 were men, 147 women and 6 children. The percentage of death to total treated was 2·7 (1.6). Out of 2,098 (1,496) out-patients treated, 1,292 were men, 745 women and 61 children.

The Government Wellesley Sanatorium, Bellary.

1087. The number of in-and out-patients in the Central Leprosarium, Bangalore, were 348 (209) and 1,024 (1,442) respectively.

The Central Leprosarium, Bangalore.

1088. There are three Epidemic Diseases Hospitals in the State: (1) the Isolation Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore, (2) the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Mysore and (3) Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Kolar Gold Field.

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

1089. The total number of in-patients treated in all the three hospitals was 1,940 (2,376). Of these, 1,264 were men, 816 women and 170 children ; 1,122 were cured, 234 relieved, 265 discharged otherwise, 236 died and 83 remained under treatment.

1090. Anti-Leprosy work in the State continued to be under the administrative control of the Public Health Department.

CHAPTER X—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

Institutions.

1091. The year 1955-56 was important in being the last year of the First Plan period and marks the achievements and progress under the First Plan. The year witnessed an all-round increase in different grades of Public Institutions, except in the number of literacy classes conducted by the Mysore State Adult Education Council. On 31st March 1956, there were 13,152 (12,734) Public Institutions and 1,400 (1,421) Adult Literacy Classes including four Vidyapeethas, with a total enrolment of 9,93,257 (9,76,842) and 25,812 (24,953) pupils, respectively.

1092. The following statement shows the number and strength of all kinds of Public Institutions in the State.

Sl. No.	Kind of Institutions	No.	Strength		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	I. COLLEGE EDUCATION.				
1	University Department ...	1	...	...	...
2	Research Institutions ...	4	474	19	493
3	Colleges Arts and Science—Men	9	9,353	454	9,807
4	Do do Women ...	3	...	2,356	2,356
5	Do do Intermediate	14	5,488	307	5,795
6	Do do Professional.	16	5,791	199	5,990
7	Samskrita or Oriental ...	5	1,035	170	1,205
	Total ...	52	22,141	3,505	25,646
	II. SCHOOL EDUCATION.				
	Secondary Grade.				
1	High Schools including Military Boys.	219	63,535	3,844	67,379
2	High Schools including Military Girls.	47	798	15,840	16,638
	Total ...	266	64,333	19,684	84,017
	Primary Grade.				
3	Senior Primary Schools or Middle Schools—Boys.	661	98,036	9,942	1,07,978
	Senior Primary Schools or N.T.M.S.	719	86,542	26,443	1,12,985
	Senior Primary Schools or Senior Basic Schools.	11	924	919	1,843
4	Senior Primary or Middle Schools for Girls.	118	721	24,452	25,173
	Senior Primary or New Type Middle Schools for Girls.	82	511	18,580	19,091
	Total ...	1,591	1,86,734	80,336	2,67,070

Sl. No.	Kind of Institution	No.	Strength		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Junior Primary Schools—Boys...	10,174	3,65,766	1,57,435	5,23,201
	Do do Girls...	524	4,375	51,106	55,481
	Junior Basic Schools ..	264	9,830	4,483	14,313
	Total ...	10,962	3,79,971	2,13,024	5,92,995
	Grand total for Primary ...	12,553	5,66,705	2,93,360	8,60,065
	Do do Nursery ...	73	2,260	2,066	4,326
	Total for School Education ...	12,892	6,33,298	3,15,110	9,48,408
	III. PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.				
	Engineering ...	1	560	...	560
	Basic Training (Men and Women).	15	1,426	371	1,797
	Medicine	2	769	117	886
	Occupational	8	2,850	84	2,934
	Industrial	15	1,164	200	1,999
	Commercial	72	7,087	763	7,850
	Samskrita	80	1,943	338	2,281
	Agriculture	2	140	...	140
	Defectives	1	102	...	102
	Others (Music, Arts, Physical Education, Reformatory).	12	895	390	1,285
	Total ...	208	16,940	2,263	19,203
	Literacy Classes and Social Education.	1,400	22,578	3,234	25,812
	Grand total ...	14,552	6,94,957	3,24,112	10,19,069

1093. The following statement shows the classification of Institutions including Adult Literacy classes for boys and girls with their strength as on 31st March 1956 :—

Management	Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools		Total	
	No. of Institutions	Strength	No. of Institutions	Strength	No. of Institutions	Strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Central Government.	5	602	...	...	5	602
2. State Government	9,894	6,77,703	669	88,653	10,563	7,66,356
3. District Board ...	370	31,204	...	...	370	31,204
4. Municipal ...	97	29,390	3	1,189	100	30,579
5. Aided ...	3,121	1,48,254	292	30,790	3,413	1,79,044
6. Unaided ...	85	9,508	16	1,776	101	11,284
Total ...	13,572	8,96,661	980	1,22,408	14,552	10,19,069

General.

1094. For the year, the percentage of pupils under instruction in all Public Institutions (excluding the literacy classes) to the total estimated population of school-going age of 29,06,340 (27,52,700) was 34·18 (35·49). It was 44·67 (47·10) for boys and 22·90 (23·25) for girls. On an average, there was one school (excluding literacy classes) for an area of 2·53 (2·62) square miles and for every 837 (848) persons.

1095. From the above calculations it appears that there was a fall over last year's in the percentage of pupils under instruction to the estimated school-going population, though there was increase in the number of institutions and in the enrolment. This apparent fall was accounted for by the fact that the population of school-going age was estimated on the basis of an estimate of increase in population year by year at 2·36 per cent a year.

College Education.

1096. The number of First Grade Colleges for men and women was nine and three with 9,807 pupils (including 454 women) and 2,356 women, respectively. The number of separate Intermediate Colleges was 14 with a total enrolment of 5,795 pupils inclusive of 307 girls.

Secondary Education—High Schools.

1097. The number of high schools during the year increased from 256 to 266 including Military School and their total strength from 81,818 to 84,017 pupils. The number of District Board Schools increased to 54 by one while that of the Municipal Schools remained at 68. Five new Government high schools for boys were opened during the year. Four high schools under private management and one under the management of the District Board were opened. Thus the total increase in the number of high schools during the year was 10 and the increase in strength was 2,199 pupils.

1098. Of the 84,017 pupils studying in those schools, 4,330 were studying in primary school classes, 10,165 in middle school classes, and 69,522 in high school classes.

Primary Education.—Middle Schools or Senior Primary.

1099. There were 779 (749) middle schools with an enrolment of 1,33,151 (1,34,092) pupils. Though 30 middle schools were newly opened, there was a fall in strength by 941 pupils. That must be due to the fact that opening of New Type Middle Schools drew away to them a number of students of these middle schools.

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1100. In addition, there were 11 Senior Basic Schools (including the Practising School attached to the Basic Training School in Bellary under the control of the Andhra Government) with an enrolment of 1,843 (1,781) pupils Of the total number of middle schools, 118 (117) schools with a strength of 25,173 (25,125) pupils were for girls.

1101. Middle Schools were classified under Primary Education during the year in view of the declaration of the policy of an integrated eight-year Primary Education in the State.

New Type Middle Schools.

1102. Thirty-one New Type Middle Schools were opened under the First Five-Year Plan. The number of New Type Middle Schools in the State during the year was 801 (753). The total strength of pupils was 1,32,076 (1,25,992), of whom 87,053 (84,443) were boys and 45,023 (41,549) were girls. Of these, 50,903 (49,580) were in middle school classes and 81,173 (76,412) in primary classes. Of the 50,903 pupils in middle school classes, 37,973 (37,928) were boys and 12,930 (11,658) were girls. Of the 81,173 in primary school classes, 49,080 (46,575) were boys and 32,093 (29,897) were girls. On an average, there were 63 (66) pupils studying in middle school classes of a New Type Middle School while there were 171 (189) pupils for a Pucca Middle School. Fifty thousand nine hundred and three pupils or 25·52 (25·02) per cent of students getting middle school education were studying in New Type Middle Schools, 1,31,705 or 66·00 per cent in Pucca Middle Schools and Senior Basic Schools, 10,165 or 5·09 per cent in middle school classes attached to high schools and 6,769 or 3·39 per cent in the V year class of lower elementary schools and junior basic schools in Civil Area and Bellary.

Junior Primary Schools.

1103. Primary Education in the State continued to progress. Two hundred and thirty-three new schools were opened during the year. That completes the first plan target of 600 schools.

1104. The scheme of full compulsion initiated in the nine district headquarter taluks of the State was continued as also the Compulsory Education Schemes in Bellary District. The schools in Bellary District were brought into the educational pattern of the rest of the Mysore State.

1105. There were 10,698 (10,525) lower primary schools with a total strength of 5,78,682 (5,79,816) pupils, of whom 2,08,541 (2,07,238) were girls. The net increase in the number of schools was 173 but the total strength fell by 1,303. This was due to the fact that a number of schools with good strength were upgraded into New Type Middle Schools or converted into Basic Schools and new schools opened had poorer strength than in those converted into New Type Middle Schools or Basic.

Basic Education.

1106. The number of Basic Schools (Junior and Senior) was 275 (133). The strength of these schools was 16,156 (11,438) inclusive of 5,402 (3,712) girls. Of the 275 schools, 11 (9) including four (4) Government Schools (3 in compact area of Vidyanagar and one in Bellary) were senior basic schools with a strength of 1,843 (1,781) pupils including 919 (909) girls.

1107. The number of junior basic schools was 264 (124) with an enrolment of 14,313 (9,657) pupils, of whom 9,830 (6,854) were boys and 4,483 (2,803) were girls. The increase in the number of schools was due to the conversion of general schools into basic type under the First Five-Year Plan.

1108. Of these schools, 13 were in the compact area of Vidyanagar to enable the teachers under training in basic education to have practice teaching in these schools.

1109. As for the training of teachers in basic education, there was one Basic Training Centre at Vidyanagar to train annually 150 teachers. The actual number of teachers under training was 149 including 17 women. The duration of training was one year and teachers already trained in T.C. Lower were selected for training in basic education.

Professional and Special Education.

1110. There are two grades of Institutions providing facilities for professional and special education in the State. Of the college grade, the institutions for Education, Engineering, Medicine, etc., continued to be under the control of the University while those for Samskrita (Oriental) were under the control of the Department of Public Instruction. The number of professional colleges was 16 with a total strength of 5,990 pupils including 199 women. The number of Samskrita Colleges was five with an enrolment of 1,035 men and 170 women.

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1111. The number of institutions of the School Grade providing facilities in Teacher Training was 15 with a total enrolment of 1,797 pupils inclusive of 371 women.

1112. The Institutions for Agriculture, Engineering, Occupational Courses and Medicine, etc., continued to be under the control of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Technical Education and University respectively, and the number of such institutions was 13 with a strength of 3,520 pupils including 201 girls. Besides, there were 14 Industrial Schools for men and women with a total strength of 1,364 pupils including 200 women. Further, there were 72 commercial schools with an enrolment of 7,850 pupils, 80 Samskrita Schools with a strength of 2,281 pupils, 73 Nursery Schools with 4,326 pupils and 13 other schools like those for the handicapped, music, physical education, reformatory, etc., with a total strength of 1,387 pupils.

1113. Thus altogether there were 281 special and professional institutions for men and women with a total strength of 19,200 boys and 4,329 girls.

Adult Education.

1114. The Mysore State Adult Education Council conducted 1,396 (1,419) literacy classes during the year. In addition, the Council maintained 4 (2) Vidyapeethas at Nanjangud, Hassan, Bellara Mines and Vidyanagar of which the last two were opened during the year. The total number of persons under instruction was 25,812 (24,953). The number of persons made literate was 13,809 (16,370).

1115. The number of new libraries started in rural parts during the year was 28 (45) bringing the total number to 2,304 (2,276).

1116. The annual Government grant to the Council during the year was rupees four lakhs. The Central Government grant towards Social Education activities during the year was Rs. 3,308.

1117. The average daily attendance of pupils in all Public Institutions including literacy classes was 8,43,415 (7,98,470) or 82·7 (79·7) per cent of the total strength.

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1118. The following statement gives a comparative idea of the number of students in different grades of Public Institution and percentage of pupils in each grade to the total school-going population.

Comparative idea of different grades of schools.

STATEMENT 'B'

Stage of Instruction	No. of pupils			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I College Education.						
(i) Research ...	474	19	493	0·07	0·01	0·04
(ii) General — Degree and Intermediate.	14,841	3,117	17,958	2·14	0·96	1·76
(iii) Professional and Special.	6,826	369	7,195	0·98	0·11	0·72
Total ...	22,141	3,505	25,646	3·19	1·08	2·52
II School Education—						
High Schools ...	55,727	13,795	69,528	8·02	4·25	6·82
Senior Primary or Middle Schools.	1,46,530	53,012	1,99,542	21·08	16·36	19·58
Junior Primary or Primary Schools	4,28,781	2,46,237	6,75,018	61·70	75·97	66·24
Nursery Education.	2,260	2,066	4,326	0·33	0·64	0·43
Total for School Education,	6,33,298	3,15,110	9,48,408	91·13	97·22	93·07
III Professional and Special Education.	16,940	2,263	19,203	2·44	0·70	1·88
IV Social Education and Adult Education.	22,578	3,234	25,812	3·24	1·00	2·53
Grand Total...	6,94,957	3,24,112	10,19,069	100·00	100·00	100·00

1119. The number of separate institutions for the education of the Depressed Classes was 492 (488), of which 490 were for boys (including 7 opened exclusively for Scheduled Tribes under Art. 275 (1) of the Constitution) and two for girls. Their strength was 19,952 (19,760), 13,850 (13,725) boys and 6,102 (6,035) girls. Of them, 7,880 (7,676) boys and 3,396 (3,514) girls belonged to the Depressed Classes and 247 (71) boys and 126 (46) girls belonged to the Scheduled Tribes. In addition, there were 85,282 (83,082) pupils, 62,321 (61,010) boys and 22,961

Education of the Depressed Classes.

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(21,866) girls in General Schools making a total of 96,931 (94,272) pupils, 70,448 (68,856) boys and 26,483 (25,416) girls, in all the Institutions. The increase in the number of Depressed Class pupils in the Educational Institutions was only 2,659 which is not commensurate with the effort put forth in that direction.

Muslim Education.

1120. The number of Urdu Primary Schools including New Type Middle Schools for the education of the Muslim boys and girls was 1,262 (1,248), of which 1,015 (1,004) for boys and 247 (244) for girls with a total strength of 79,030 (79,194), of whom 39,902 (40,233) boys and 39,033 (38,929) girls belonged to the Muslim Community. There were 76 Urdu Middle Schools, 60 for boys and 16 for girls with a total strength of 9,077 (9,035) pupils, 6,289 (6,317) boys and 2,788 (2,718) girls, of whom 5,745 (6,281) boys and 2,716 (2,718) girls belonged to the Muslim Community. There was one Municipal High School in Bellary with Urdu as medium of instruction in the Middle Section and Lower Classes with a total strength of 393 (397) pupils of whom 123 were in High School Classes with English medium. Thus, altogether there were 1,339 (1,328) separate schools for the education of the Muslims with a total strength of 88,500 (88,629) pupils, 46,584 (46,947) boys and 41,916 (41,682) girls, of whom 46,037 (46,908) boys and 41,749 (41,650) girls belonged to the Muslim Community. There was a fall in enrolment of boys of this community though there was increase in the number of institutions.

Education of Women.

1121. The number of separate institutions (excluding literacy classes) for the Education of Women was 780 (781) with a total strength of 1,19,174 (1,18,297) pupils including 6,405 (6,492) boys. The number of literacy classes exclusively for women conducted by the Mysore State Adult Education Council was 200 (192) with an enrolment of 3,234 (2,937) women. In addition, 2,08,109 (1,99,890) girls were studying in Boys' Schools making a total of 3,24,112 (3,14,652) girls under instruction in the State, forming 31·49 (31·41) per cent of the total number of pupils attending all types of educational institutions. The increase in the number of girls under instruction over the previous year was only 9,460 (25,615).

1122. The results of the Mysore S.S.L.C. and other Public Examinations in respect of girls were as follows.—

Kind of Examinations	Number		Percentage
	Appeared	Passed	
1. Mysore S.S.L.C. January 1956 ...	3,605	2,146	59·5
2. Samskrita Examinations	95	67	70·5
3. Teacher Training ...	277	210	75·8

1123. Liberal amounts were made available for the award of scholarships to pupils studying in high, middle and New type middle schools and Oriental Colleges. The distribution of Budget amount was as follows.— Scholarships

	Kind		*Amount*
1	Backward Community excluding Muslims		2,09,891
2	Depressed Classes Boys	...	63,495
	Do Girls	...	12,360
3	General ...	...	31,000
4	Muslim Boys ...	...	8,100
	Do Girls ...	...	14,240
5	Merit	...	1,080
6	Samskrita Education ...	...	19,761
7	Military ...	...	33,145
8	Girls ..	...	90,60
9	Malnad ...	...	4,500
10	Others ...	...	3,440
11	Stipends outside the State	...	22,208
12	Training Institutions—Stipends	...	5,60,061
	Total	...	9,92,341

1124. The following statement shows the results at the several Public Examinations held during 1955-56 :— Results of the Public Examination.

Examination	Number		Percentage of passes
	Appeared	Passed	
1. Mysore S.S.L.C. Examination of January 1956	21,818	11,531	52·8
2. Teachers' Certificate Examination Higher...	562	454	80·8
Do Lower ...	460	356	77·4
3. Samskrita Examination ...	896	490	54·7
4. Commercial Examinations, May 1956 ...	4,319	1,584	36·7

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Bharat Scouts and Guides.

1125. The total strength of the movement under the various branches of Scouting as on 31st March 1956 was 33,292. An annual grant of Rs. 75,000 was made to the Bharat Scouts for the year, while the grant to the Girl Guides was Rs. 16,000. Most of the districts arranged a number of Service Centres and did appreciable work in the amelioration of the condition of the rural population.

2. A number of preliminary, advanced and a Patrol Leaders' training centres were held in the State and teachers were trained.

3. The State Association conducted on an extensive scale in each district a number of "Shramadan and Social Service Camps" (Scout Service Projects) and 11 such camps were held during the year and works like road formation, school buildings, etc., were taken up by scouts in collaboration with ryots.

4. Zonal Rallies were held in many taluk headquarters all over the State in connection with the enrolment week.

5. "The Mysore Scout and Guide Magazine" continued to be published by the State Headquarters.

6. The Girl Guide Section of the Organisation conducted in all 11 preliminary training course during the year.

Medical Inspection.

1126. During the year, Medical Inspection was in force in the Corporation area of Bangalore City and Mysore cities and in 184 mofussil centres. Eighty-one thousand and eighteen pupils were examined. Of these, 6,922 pupils were treated for various ailments. The Chief Medical Inspector of Schools has reported that the children examined suffer from malnutrition, the number of such pupils being 4,015 and stressed the need for intensive and co-ordinated work in the earlier years of school-life and the setting up of school clinics for follow-up work.

(ii) Encouragement to Authors.

1127. Twenty-five applications for subvention were received from Editors of books and Publishers of journals. Subventions to 12 books and six journals were sanctioned to an extent of Rs. 1,104 during the year.

1128. For the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 10 books were received.

1129. The total numbers of volumes in the Education Library and Office Library attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction at the close of the year were 5,909 (5,755) and 2,161 (2,156) respectively. There were two Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore for which grants amounting to Rs. 10,500 and Rs. 6,500 respectively were paid during the year. Additional grants from other sources like Municipality, etc., were also received by these Libraries. There were 39 Public Libraries and Reading Rooms in the State receiving grants from the Government. A sum of Rs. 12,313 was sanctioned as grant-in-aid to these Libraries. Libraries.

1130. The total expenditure on Public Instruction including University Departments, Examinations, etc., amounted to Rs. 5,39,36,695 (Rs. 5,13,26,170). Out of this, a sum of Rs. 20,44,019 was spent on Research Institutions, Rs. 53,39,415 on Colleges including professional and Oriental of University level and University Department, Rs. 59,82,789 on high schools including Military School in Civil Area, Rs. 51,15,542 on middle schools including senior basic, Rs. 1,75,07,454 on primary schools including Nursery, Rs. 4,39,311 on junior basic, Rs. 25,46,541 on special and professional schools and Rs. 1,19,271 on literacy classes of the Mysore State Adult Education Council. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,90,94,342 as against Rs. 3,73,03,068 in the previous year. Finance.

1131. Further, a sum of Rs. 38,73,536 was spent on buildings, Rs. 22,54,963 on equipment including those of the Research Institutions, Rs. 24,35,131 on scholarships awarded both by the State and Central Governments, Rs. 49,22,768 on other Miscellaneous items and Rs. 13,55,955 on Direction and Inspection, giving a total of Rs. 1,48,42,353 as indirect expenditure. Classified by Managements of Institutions, a sum of Rs. 2,88,52,521 was spent by Government, Rs. 12,09,573 by District Boards, Rs. 16,66,447 by Municipalities, Rs. 67,13,091 on Aided Schools and Rs. 6,52,710 on unaided but recognised

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schools by Private Agencies. The percentage of direct expenditure to the total expenditure was 72·48 (74·14).

1132. The amount spent on different grades of Educational Institutions was as follows:—

Grades of Educational Institutions	Expenditure Rs.	Percentage to Total
1. (a) Research Institutes	20,44,019	3·79
(b) Collegiate Education—General ...	29,38,914	5·45
2. (a) Professional Colleges	12,92,247	2·40
(b) Oriental Do do ...	1,69,277	0·35
3. High Schools for Boys (including Military) ...	48,97,421	9·08
Do Girls	10,85,368	2·01
4. Senior Primary or Middle Schools, including Senior Basic for Boys.	41,63,403	7·72
Do Girls ...	9,52,139	1·77
5. Junior Primary Schools, including Nursery and Junior Basic Schools for Boys.	1,59,27,925	29·55
Do Girls ...	20,18,837	3·74
6. Training Institutions—Men	8,71,476	1·62
Do Women ...	1,01,955	0·19
7. Special and Technical Education, including Adult Literacy Classes, etc.—Men.	16,68,181	3·09
Do Women	24,200	0·04
8. University Departments	9,18,977	1·70
Total Direct ...	3,90,94,342	72·48
Indirect ...	1,48,42,553	27·52
Grand Total ...	5,39,36,695	100·00

1133. The average cost per head of population was Rs. 4-14-6 (Rs.4-6-8). Of this, a sum of Rs. 3-14-8 (Rs. 3-8-6) or 79·97 (80·00) per cent was met from Government funds.

(iii) University of Mysore.

1134. The strength of the University students had increased from 21,417 to 24,313.

1135. The increase in the number of women students had kept pace with the general progress, and the number of women students was 3,400 (2,951). The strength of the Depressed Classes students had increased from 633 to 801 as a result of the generous encouragement given by the State and the Centre to the Education of the Depressed Classes.

1136. Candidates for the Masters' Degree had also increased from 94 to 99 in Arts and from 75 to 83 in Science.

1137. In the Convocation of 1955, Degrees were awarded to 2,632 candidates (of whom 427 were women), 408 took Engineering Degrees and 65 were awarded Degrees in Medicine.

1138. The Convocation of the University was held on the 27th October 1955 in the Crawford Hall, Mysore His Highness the Chancellor presided. Professor M. S. Thacker, Director, Council of Scientific and Industrial. Research, Government of India, New Delhi, delivered the Convocation address. Convocation.

1139. Five Masters' Degree and two Doctorate Degree Scholarships were awarded from this University to Backward Community candidates to prosecute their higher studies in other Indian Universities.

1140. Out of the 26 members of the teaching staff of the University who had gone abroad for higher studies, 12 members returned after obtaining degrees in foreign Universities.

1141. The First Five-Year plan of the University was successfully completed with two schemes ! (1) Development of the Department of Indology, (2) Starting the Home Science Department at Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore.

1142. The Institute of Education, Mysore, was granted affiliation to run the B.Ed. Course.

1143. Grants paid to affiliated colleges and other aided hostels from the University funds were Rs. 7,31,670.

(iv) Technical Education.

1144. Three hundred teachers of primary and middle schools were trained in the occupational institutes in the State under the scheme of "Crafts Training".

1145. An amount of Rs. 87,975 was received by way of examination fee and the total expenditure for conducting the examinations amounted to Rs. 93,000.

1146. Public Examinations were conducted in various technical courses both under New and Old Schemes. Double Ordinance concession was introduced newly as in the case of Degree courses during the year.

1147. The total number of candidates successful in the Technical Public Examination (both Diploma and Certificate courses) was 2,281.

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Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.

1148. Applications for admission were received from all over India and there was heavy rush for admission to the several courses.

1149. The number of students admitted during the year was 580 bringing the total strength to 1,103 (850). A good number of non-Mysoreans were also admitted in addition to those who were deputed by the Government of India and other State Governments.

1150. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was graciously pleased to open the Second Main Block of the Buildings for housing the Radio, Sound Recording and Electrical Sections.

1151. The first, second and third year Diploma examinations under the New Scheme, Certificate and Diploma examinations under Old Scheme, were conducted as usual in April and May 1955 by the Central Board of Technical Examinations, Bangalore.

1152. In addition to 125 scholarships sanctioned by the Government of Mysore, and 37 by the Government of of India, several District Boards and Municipalities also awarded scholarships to students during the year.

1153. A large number of passed students of the Institute were absorbed in several Industries and Government Departments, both in and outside Mysore.

1154. The total number of technical books in the library at the end of the year was 6,748. The number added during the year was 853. Various reports from several embassies, courtesy publications, journals, periodicals and dailies, both inland and foreign were continued to be received. Rupees five hundred worth of "General" books were presented by the Students' Association. Forty books were presented by the United States Information Library, Bangalore.

1155. The Institute Hostel is located in a private rented building. The Government of India had sanctioned an "Interest Free Loan" of Rs. 2·00 lakhs for the construction of a permanent hostel.

1156. The Cine Photo Service Laboratory, the Radio Service Laboratory, the Auto Service Station, the Sound Recording Section and the Electrical and Welding Section executed a number of Government and outside orders ount ing to Rs. 2,685 during the year.

1157. The filming and photography work of the construction work of Vidhana Soudha was continued.

1158. Under the scheme relating to giving a finishing course to technical apprentices selected by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, the first batch of 20 apprentices was given training during the year.

1159. Sanction was accorded for the scheme relating to the opening of evening classes to the industrial workers at the Institute for being trained in certain trades.

1160. A grant of Rs. 3,66,000 was sanctioned for recurring and non-recurring charges during the year.

Occupational Institute, Davangere.

1161. During the year, 131 students were admitted to the Institute bringing the total strength of Institute to 346.

1162. The number of scholarships awarded during the year was 88 including 10 merit scholarships, 30 backward, 5 municipal, 4 private and 39 Central Government scholarships bringing the total value to Rs. 30,080.

1163. The Building of the Institute costing Rs. 4·5 lakhs was completed during the year.

1164. Equipment worth Rs. 4·02 lakhs was provided to various sections of the Institute.

1165. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was spent for equipping the library during the year.

1166. Out of a total sum of Rs. 1,25,800 provided in the Budget, a sum of Rs. 88,965 was spent during the year.

Sm. L. V. Occupational Institute, Hassan.

1167. The number of students that were admitted to the First Year Classes was 147, bringing the total strength of the Institute to 255.

1168. The number of Government scholarships awarded during the year was 40, in addition to 15 scholarships of the Town Municipal Councils of Hassan and Chickmagalur, 8 Government of India scholarships and two Ameerjan Endowment scholarships.

1169. Out of a total sum of Rs. 1,31,300 sanctioned in the Budget, a sum of Rs. 1,19,582 was spent during the year.

1170. A sum of Rs. 3·54 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of the First Floor of the Main Building, Annexures and Workshops.

1171. The total revenue realised during the year by taking work orders amounted to Rs. 16,364.

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Industrial School Section.

1172. The Library of the Institute is equipped with 1,050 volumes.

1173. Forty-five students were trained in several occupations in this Section. Lady candidates were admitted to Rattan Section during the year.

1174. Primary and middle school teachers, who were deputed to the Institute under training of craftsman for six weeks, were given instruction in tailoring, dress making, carpentry and rattan.

Occupational Institute Chintamani.

1175. The total strength of the Institute was 153.

1176. The number of Government scholarships awarded during the year was 39 and the number of freeships 63.

1177. A sum of Rs. 1,22,000 was provided in the Budget for recurring and non-recurring charges during the year.

C.P.C. Occupational Institute, Mysore.

1178. The total number of students admitted to the Institute was 237.

1179. The number of scholarships awarded during the year was 27 in addition to 5 G. R. Ameerjan Endowment scholarships and 132 half-freeships.

1180. The total number of technical books added in the library at the end of the year was 731.

Polytechnic, Bellary.

1181. During the year, a certificate course in tailoring of two years duration was sanctioned in addition to the following existing courses for candidates who have passed middle school examination.

Diploma Course.

1. Civil Engineering.

Certificate Courses.

1. Auto Driver Mechanics.
2. Electrical Wireman.
3. Cabinet Making.
4. Blacksmithy.
5. General Mechanics.

1182. The total strength of the Institute was 193.

1183. Out of a total sum of Rs. 1,55,000 provided in the Budget, a sum of Rs. 79,079 was spent during the year.

1184. The total number of books in the library was 759.

(v) Government Flying Training School, Bangalore.

1185. The Institution is mainly concerned with the imparting of training in Flying to the educated youth of the Nation.

1186. With a view to lessening the burden of the Flying Clubs financially, the Government of India have granted subsidies at the following rates :—

(i) Fixed Subsidy of Rs. 40,000 per year.

(ii) Flying Subvention at Rs. 50 per hour for Flying done by Matriculates below 28 years of age, and Rs. 35 per hour for others.

1187. The Institution has been classed under the Fourth Category on the basis of Flying Hours.

1188. The Institution received from the Government of India a grant of Rs. 87,539 as against Rs. 54,217 during the previous year.

1189. During the year, the Government of India sanctioned five scholarships to this Institution at the rate of Rs. 60 per hour. Of the five candidates three completed their scheduled Flying hours and they have been recommended to Government of India for grant of 'A' Licence.

1190. Under the Government of Mysore Scholarship Scheme 35 candidates were selected to undergo Flying training at the rate of Rs. 10 per hour of flight for 50 hours of training, which means exemption of the candidate from the payment of any Flying Charges. Of the 35 candidates, 22 were given the training in Flying out of which two resigned, the rest continued during the next year.

1191. At the end of the year the students on the roll were :—

Flying Members	...	10
Non-Flying Members	...	2

1192. The income and expenditure of the School during the year were Rs. 1,12,033 (Rs. 71,562) and Rs. 1,65,467 (Rs. 1,57,539) respectively.

1193. The following Aircrafts were owned by the Institution—VT-CQQ, VT-CQU and VT-DGY.

1194. The Engines of the School were overhauled by M/s. Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore.

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1195. One thousand six hundred and thirty-five passengers were given Joy Flying at Davangere during November 1955 and at Mysore during Dasara. The total revenue on this account during the year was Rs. 10,400.

1196. There were no accidents during the year except a heavy landing of the Aircraft VT-CQU.

(vi) The Mysore Government Museum.

1197. The Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore, continued to be popular and a record number of visitors went round the galleries of the Museum during the year.

Galleries.

1198. Bilingual labels in English and Kannada were being systematically introduced for the specimens displayed in the galleries describing the period and the locality to which they belong and also in the Natural History Section so as to furnish the visitors with the details of the different species of fauna found in the State.

1199. Two rare ancient bronzes of "Umasahitha-chandrasekhara Murthy," specimens of intrinsic merit were acquired and they were attractively displayed in a showcase specially got prepared for the purpose.

1200. Eleven ancient coins were acquired for the coin cabinet of the Museum.

1201. Specimens of sugarcane showing the various stages of the manufacture of sugar in the Sugar Factory at Mandya were renewed. The Flow Chart relating to the manufacture of sugar with the details of the bye-products manufactured, was under preparation at the Factory for display in the Museum.

1202. The question of the expansion of the Government Museum, Bangalore, on modern lines as a full fledged multi-purpose Museum at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs was under consideration of the Expert Museum Survey Committee set up by the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

1203. It was proposed to remodel the "Victory Hall" in a suitable manner for setting up an Art Gallery there.

Educational Work.

1204. The systematic guide lectures to students from primary schools in Bangalore City on the history, flora, fauna and industries in the Mysore State were delivered as usual on Saturday mornings.

1205. A total number of 14,950 students accompanied by 591 teachers belonging to 266 educational institutions in and around Bangalore were offered facilities to visit the institution and go round the galleries.

Visitors.

1206. The total number of visitors who visited the Museum during the year was 5,11,579 besides a good number of distinguished persons.

CHAPTER XI—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Geology.

General.

1207. The interest evinced by the mining public to obtain mineral concessions for prospecting and mining during the year was greater than in the previous year. There was a steady increase in the number of applications received for grant of mineral concessions and also licences for quarrying building and ornamental stones.

1208. At the third meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board held at Srinagar, the revision of rates of royalty and dead rent on minerals were examined and an increase in the rates of royalty by 50 per cent of the existing rates in respect of some minerals was recommended to the Government of India. This was given effect to from 1st April 1956.

1209. The Bureau of Mineral Development was declared as an Industrial Concern from 15th December 1955. The value of minerals produced by the Bureau was Rs. 7,51,120 (Rs. 5,87,192).

1210. The revenue and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 17,75,720 and Rs. 7,34,143, respectively as against the budget grant for Rs. 12,50,635 and Rs. 8,22,060, respectively.

1211. Six schemes relating to mineral development in the State during the Second Five-Year Plan were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 23 lakhs.

1212. The total value of minerals produced during the year 1955 was Rs. 5,82,29,084.

1213. The total value of minerals produced during the year were:—

		1954 *Value* Rs.	*1955* *Value* Rs.
Gold and Silver	...	5,21,04,368	4,89,96,941
Other minerals	...	63,86,170	92,32,143
Total	...	5,84,90,538	5,82,29,084

MISCELLANEOUS

Inspection of Mining Lease and Prospecting Licence Blocks.

1214. There had been a large increase in the number of mining leases and prospecting licences. Out of 279 mineral concessions, 99 blocks were inspected and the defects noticed by way of encroachment, unsystematic work, etc., were set right. In addition, about 31 blocks in Bellary District were also inspected and survey and demarcation checked.

1215. Two hundred and ten mining leases were current during the year as against one hundred and sixty-four in the previous year.

1216. The total area covered by mining leases was 1,00,850 acres.

1217. There were 858 quarrying licences current for quarrying building and ornamental stones in different parts of the State, as against 848 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 29,757 was collected as royalty and application fee.

1218. The following statement shows the quantity of fine gold and silver produced by the four mining companies:—

(*a*) *Gold.*—

		Ozs.	Rs.
Mysore mines	...	62,432	1,57,04,392
Champion Reef	...	61,394	1,54,35,112
Oorgaum	...	577	1,47,672
Nundydroog	...	70,141	1,76,48,418
Total	...	1,94,544	4,89,35,594

(*b*) *Silver.*—

Mysore Mines	...	4,161	17,687
Champion Reef	...	3,793	19,689
Oorgaum	...	54	230
Nundydroog	...	4,137	23,741
Total	...	12,145	61,347

Iron Ore.

1219. The total quantity of iron ore produced during the year amounted to 4,79,173 tons. Of this, a quantity of 1,03,732 tons valued at Rs. 13,90,000 was produced by the Kemmangundi and Tanigebyle Mines worked by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and directly used in the blast

furnace. The remaining quantity of 3,75,441 tons was entirely exported outside India. The share of Chitaldrug District was 87,538 tons and that of Bellary District 2,87,903 tons.

1220. Manganese mining industry continued to thrive during the year. The total production from all the districts amounted to 1,68,771 tons. Most of the ore was exported outside India, excepting a small quantity consumed by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati. Manganese Ore.

1221. The following industrial minerals are found in the State.—

Asbestos.—in Idegondahalli of Hassan District.

Beryl.—in Dodkadnur of Hassan District.

Corundum.—in Kalyadi and also in Bommenhalli in Mysore Taluk.

Feldspar.—near Thondebhavi, Kolar District.

Dolomite.—from Shankergudda mines in Shimoga District.

Garnet.—from the Shankergudda mines in Hassan District.

Graphite.—in Ganacharpura, Kolar District.

Kaolin.—in Bageshpura, Hassan District.

Kyanite.—in Kalyadi, Hassan District.

Mica.—in Mundur, Mysore District.

Ochres.—in Jambunatha area of Bellary District

Red Earth.—in Bellary District.

Soapstone.—in Bageshpura, Hassan District.

Staurolite.—in Thirumalapura, Hassan District.

Vermiculite.—in Bageshpura, Hassan District.

Yellow Ochres.—in Polucherlu and Mastenhalli villages, in Kolar District.

Limestone.—in Bhadigund, Shimoga District.

1222. The production and value of minerals mined by the Bureau of Mineral Development were—

Raw Materials.—		*Quantity* *Tons*	*Value* *Rs.*
Raw clay	...	12,250	1,10,250
China clay	..	537	48,330
Aluminous clay	...	2,427	48,540
Chromite (Byrapur)	...	3,116	2,49,280
Thirthahalli clay	...	100	5,000
Manganese ore	...	7,330	1,83,250

MISCELLANEOUS

Raw Materials.		*Quantity Tons.*	*Value Rs.*
Asbestos	...	143	21,450
Feldspar	...	849	16,980
Vermiculite	...	349	10,470
Graphite	...	365	18,250
Soapstone (bricks)	...	9,380	37,520
Beryl	...	3	1,800

1223. The sale of different minerals amounted to Rs. 4,39,079 (Rs. 3,89,413). The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,20,982.

Second Five-Year Plan.

1224. The different schemes of mineral development and exploration proposed to be taken up by the Department were considered by the State Committee for Development and Planning in May 1955 and the following six Schemes were included under the Second Five Year-Plan at a cost of Rs. 23 lakhs:—

1. Exploitation of Chromite deposits.
2. Development of Soapstone Industry.
3. Exploration of Sulphide ore in Chitaldrug District.
4. Plant for Beneficiation of Manganese ore.
5. Refining of China clay.
6. Mineral survey and exploitation of economic mineral deposits in the Malnad.

1225. The scheme No. 3 relating to mineral survey and exploration has been deleted as the same is stated to overlap the work of the Government of India organisations.

(ii) Archæology.

Conservation of ancient monuments.

1226. A number of protected monuments were inspected in connection with their repairs and conservation during the year. Among the important monuments inspected were, the Sri Ramadevaru temple at Kudalur, Channapatna taluk, Sri Lakshminarasimha temple at Vighnasante, Tiptur taluk, Sri Divyalingesvara temple at Haradanahalli, Chamarajanagar taluk and Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Magadi.

1227. The Siddhesvara temple at Belagutti which is a typically late Chalukya monument built by the Sindas is in an advanced state of decay.

1228. Fifteen new monuments were discovered from different parts of the State. Among them were :—

1. Sri Lakshminarasimha temple at Arakere in Arsikere taluk, is a trikutachala monument of about the 13th Century A.D. built in the Hoysala style of architecture, with a row of figure sculptures on the outer wall; beautiful Venugopala, Lakshminarasimha and Kesava images in the three shrines (Cells), and well worked ceilings.

2. Sri Narasimha temple at Narasipura in the Belur taluk, is another monument in the Hoysala style and is of large dimensions. This monument was built during the reign of the Hoysala king Narasimha I and dedicated to the God Yoganarasimha. A few of its ceilings, the doorway of the Goddess shrine, and also the main image of Yoganarasimha are some of the best examples of the exuberant carvings typical of Hoysala architecture and sculpture.

3. Sri Bhairava temple on Bhairavanagudda in the Belur taluk, is of an ordinary type with plain walls and plain stepped pyramidal tower on the garbhagriha. But some of the figure sculptures within the temple, *viz.*, the Panchayatana group of images in the navaranga containing the seated Vishnu image in Dhyanasana pose, two Surya images, Kumara on peacock, and Mahisasuramardini in vigorous attitude of killing the demon Mahisasura, and the main image of standing Bhairava have all been exquisitely carved in the Hoysala style.

4. Sri Mallinatha and Sri Lakshminarayana temples at Kyathanahalli in the Heggaddevankote taluk are noteworthy monuments discovered in the Mysore District. The Mallinatha temple which goes back to the early 12th century A.D. has a garbhagriha, a sukhanasi and a navaranga of very small dimensions with all early characteristics, rightangled pilasters on the outer walls, stepped pyramidal tower with a stone kalasa above, and slender and short double vase type pillars in the navaranga. The Lakshminarayana temple which was built a generation later, on the other hand, appears to have been rebuilt at a very late period.

At Byadamalalu in the Chamarajanagar taluk, a few stray figure sculptures lying in a heap on a mound,

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were also discovered, among which is a rare figure of Ravana standing with all his ten heads and twenty hands in the marching attitude. The figure is about 3 feet high.

5. The most important of the monuments discovered during the year comes from a village Ballesvara in the Honnali taluk. The Ballesvara temple which has given its name to the village is a trikutachala with three garbhagrihas, three sukhanasis and a common navaranga. The lathe-turned and star-shaped pillars in the navaranga, the beautifully worked ceilings and the elaborately carved doorways are all typically of Hoysala type.

1229. Next in importance are the two monuments discovered at Belagutti in the same taluk. One is the Siddheswara temple, and the other that of Channakesava. The Siddheswara temple, is a trikutachala with a high stepped pyramidal tower on each garbhagriha, the steps having upward dentil mouldings at close intervals. The outer walls which are plain have a large horizontal band in the centre with a row of flowers. A beautiful Uma-maheswara group adorns a niche in the navaranga. The ceilings, the pillars and the beams have all been elegantly worked. Besides these, there are number of viragals (hero-stones) and inscriptions standing all round the monument giving the history of the Sindas who ruled those parts in the 11th and 12th centuries A.D. This monument appears to have been built in the 11th century A.D. by the Sinda rulers. The Channakesava temple at the same place is also of the same type and period though not of high architectural value.

1230. Other monuments noticed during the year are the Tirtha-Rameswara temple near Belagutti, the Siddhesvara temple at Kammaraghatta, Honnali taluk, the Visvanatha temple at Bilijagalimole in Malavalli taluk.

1231. A good number of megaliths were discovered in several places in the State during the year.

1232. The outstanding discovery is a new site of early man who lived in Mysore 30 to 40 thousand years ago, situated near the Banasandra hill range. Stone tools and implements which he used were picked up and are under study. A sketch map of the site has been prepared, comprising the various small stream courses where these tools are to be found in abundance.

1233. A large map incorporating the location of all the megalithic sites so far discovered was prepared.

Epigraphy.

1234. The Department has collected about thirty inscriptions during the year including four copper plate records. These inscriptions belong to the different dynasties like the Kadambas, Gangas, Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagar Rulers and Nayaks ranging in the date from about 400 A. D. to about the 17th century A. D.

1235. Among the copper plate records is a set of three plates belonging to the reign of Mrigesavarma, the early Kadamba Ruler. It comes from Kumsi in the Shimoga district. The other three sets were discovered in the village of Chikkasarangi in the Tumkur district. Two of these sets containing five plates each, belong to the reign of the Ganga King Sripurusha who ruled parts of Mysore during the 8th century A.D. while the other which has seven plates belongs to the reign of the Rashtrakuta King Govinda III, also of the latter half of the eighth century A.D. These records throw valuable light on the history of the Kadambas, Gangas and the Rashtrakutas.

1236. As regards the discovery of lithic records, mention may be made of an inscribed slab which had been built into the Dorasamudra tank bund at Halebid. It records the erection of a Mallikarjuna temple (which no longer exists) during the reign of Vira Ballala II, a Hoysala King, by Mahadevanna and Buchiaboppisetti, the officers under the king. Three other lithic records discovered at Sravanabelagola, Huliyar and Nittur respectively are of great importance in view of the fact that they helped in determining the date of the monuments near which they were found, *viz.*, the Chennabasadi at Sravanabelgola, the Siddhesvara temple at Huliyar and the Parsvanatha Basti at Nittur.

1237. A small hoard of ten gold coins and a gold limp discovered near Thippur in the Maddur taluk appear to be the issues of Kantirava Narasaraja Wadiyar, the Mysore King.

1238. The receipts and expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 27,204-15-8 and Rs. 27,204-15-8 respectively during the year.

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(iii) Government Press and Book Depot.

1239. The total strength of the establishment of the Press at the close of the year was 651 (647).

1240. Works of the Government of India Departments like the Telephone Directory, Finance Accounts, Audit and Appropriation Reports of the Accountant-General's Office were executed during the year.

1241. The total amount realised from miscellaneous receipts on account of work done for paying departments of Government excluding Book adjustments was Rs. 2,99,883 (Rs. 5,12,642).

1242. The students of the Printing Section of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, and the students of the II and III Year High School classes in Mysore and Bangalore continued to receive training in printing during the year. Facilities were also given to the press employees to appear for Madras Government Technical Examinations with a view to qualify themselves for higher positions in the Department.

1243. A Binding Section for imparting instructions in binding was opened at the Beggar Colony during the year.

Government Branch Press, Mysore.

1244. The strength of the establishment was 145 (145).

1245. The total value of work done for the paying departments was Rs. 94,373 (printing) and Rs. 75,140 (paper and stationery) as against Rs. 91,968 (printing) and Rs. 88,875 (paper and stationery) in the previous year.

1246. The value of paper and stationery used for non-paying departments was Rs. 62,893 as against Rs. 1,02,740 in the previous year.

1247. Vocational classes in printing and binding were conducted for the benefit of local high school students.

Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

1248. During the year, publications of Government Departments, Education Departmental text books for schools, Publicity Office, the Palace, the High Court of Mysore, Red Cross Society publications, etc., were stocked and sold as usual at the Book Depot.

1249. The sale of Educational Text Books and Official Publications was carried through 492 recognised Book-sellers.

1250. The net cash realisation during the year at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 3,80,873 (Rs. 3,81,748).

(iv) Government Stationery Depot.

1251. The economy cut in respect of the seven essential stationery articles had been lifted on 4th June 1955 and the supplies of them were regulated under the normal rules of Stationery Manual.

1252. The total value of the stock of stationery articles handled during the year works out to Rs. 18,77,309 (Rs. 16,53,187). The value of issues made to the several offices in the State amounted to Rs. 12,88,604 (Rs. 12,06,891).

1253. The total demand against the several paying departments towards the cost of stationery articles and printing papers supplied to them during the year including the cost of papers supplied for printing forms and registers of the Municipalities and Local Bodies amounted to Rs. 7,15,902-12-4. Against this demand, a sum of Rs. 2,69,593-9-11 was realised.

1254. As in previous years the purchase of stationery articles, printing and writing papers, and millboards was made through the Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore. The majority of the printing and writing papers, straw boards and cover papers were purchased from the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravathi.

1255. The value of purchases made through the Stores Purchase Committee in respect of stationery, printing and writing papers etc., amounted to Rs. 14,20,526-11-9 (Rs. 11,16,271-5-9).

1256. The articles of Mysore manufacture that were purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 11,02,516 (Rs. 9,67,105).

1257. As far as possible, articles of indigenous manufacture were used and articles of foreign manufacture were selected only when the indigenous made articles did not serve the purpose.

(v) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

1258. The Department of Horticulture in Mysore has maintained all round progress in the development of horticulture in all its branches such as the development of fruit, vegetable and flower cultivation in the State. Introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of economic plants, maintenance and development of Government and Public Parks and Gardens in the State has been attended to most satisfactorily. The Department has rendered help to farmers, village panchayets, district boards and municipalities in the selection of suitable land for starting fruit and vegetable gardens in obtaining advice regarding the supply of suitable plants for the different localities in the State and in obtaining technical advice in pruning, manuring, cultural methods and plant pest control, etc.

Earn While you Learn Scheme.

1259. This Scheme was introduced in 1954, to make the students work in farms and thereby teach them the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, etc. This Scheme is now being tried at the Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta and Horticultural Farm at Maddur.

1260. The layout of Vidhana Soudha was sanctioned and the work was taken up from June 1955.

The Botanical Gardens, Lalbagh, Bangalore.

1261. The Botanical Gardens, Lalbagh, is the chief centre of horticultural activities in the Department and it has done much service for the development of horticulture and the general increase of plant wealth of the State.

1262. During the year, the introduction of plants generally and economic plants in particular from both in and abroad, their acclimatisation and propagation was carried out on a large scale. Many plants and seeds introduced to Lalbagh were multiplied and distributed to various parts of the State by supplying them to *bona fide* cultivators.

Nursery training.

1263. Many literate hands having Lower Secondary qualification were entertained as temporary mazdoors and were given intensive practical training in various aspects of gardening during the year.

Technical service.

1264. Technical advice and information of a miscellaneous nature covering botanical, economical, medicinal horticultural aspects etc., was continued to be given to a

wide circle of public as well as Government and private institutions.

Manual Labour and Social Work.

1265. Manual labour and social work programme organized by the Department of Public Instruction and Education, was put into practice in Lalbagh. Many Middle and High Schools participated in the said programme by sending their boys in batches to do some manual work. The services of the students were utilised to desilt the Lalbagh tank bed, weeding the lawns in Lalbagh and for doing some cleaning, potting and cultivation works at Lalbagh nursery.

Shows and Exhibitions.

1266. During the year, Lalbagh garden participated in all the three Horticultural Shows conducted by the Mysore Horticultural Society.

1267. During the year, broadcasts were given on the All-India Radio, Bangalore, regarding the Department and horticultural subjects for the benefit of the rural folk under Rural Programme by the technical staff.

1268. During the year, many interesting lectures on scientific subjects in connection with the garden festival week and on other occasions were held.

Free Horticultural Training Courses.

1269. The Horticultural Training Course on Sundays for 1955-56 was held under the auspices of the Mysore Horticultural Society and free services of the departmental staff and the staff of Agricultural Department, etc., were utilised for imparting training to the students on various aspects of horticulture.

Maintenance and Improvement of Garden.

1270. The maintenance of the garden was quite satisfactory. The lawns were kept trim as far as possible by removing weeds, tuft grass, etc., and by manuring, hoeing, cleaning. Judicious pruning of the trees and shrubs was done during the proper season to keep them to proper shape and make them flower in certain cases.

1271. During the year, the Glass House at Lalbagh was made use of by the State several times during the visit of the Premier of Russia and other dignitaries for arranging State Banquets and entertainments and Tea Parties. Number of private bodies like the Corporation and also private persons arranged functions in the Glass House.

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Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

1272. The zoo was open to the public throughout the year and recorded a number of 2,44,256 visitors.

Krishnarajasagara Section.

1273. The Brindavan Gardens maintained their popularity and reputation as a "Beauty spot" and several distinguished visitors in and outside India visited the famous gardens throughout the year.

Nandi Hill Station.

1274. The Nandi Hill Station continued to be a popular health and summer resort in the State. As a beauty spot it attracted large number of tourists.

1275. As a result of the intensive activities of the Department, there is a general horticultural awakening among the people and it is observed that more and more people are taking to cultivation of fruits and vegetables on a commercial scale as may be evidenced by the number of new gardens that have sprung up in many parts of the State and this has resulted in the increase of the out-put of vegetables and fruits.

(vi) Stores Purchase Committee.

1276. The total value of orders placed (including the approximate value of annual rate contracts) with firms in India during the year amounted to about Rs. 3,08,45,562 as against Rs. 2,65,43,593 in the previous year. The total value of orders placed with firms in foreign countries amounted to Rs. 76,47,262 as against Rs, 54,96,336 in the previous year. The total value of all purchases arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee both from firms in India and in foreign countries during the year amounted to Rs. 3,84,92,824 as against Rs. 3,20,39,929 in the previous year. The fluctuation in prices in respect of a good number of materials continued as in the previous year. The number of ex-stock offers was small. The tendency towards enhancement of prices and delays in delivery continued and the prices quoted by foreign firms were not firm and were generally subject to "Price Variation Clause". Most of the requirements of Government Departments were met by or through indigenous firms.

1277. The sale proceeds of the Tender Forms during the year amounted to Rs. 54,741-8-0 as against Rs. 47,170 in the previous year.

1278. The total expenditure on the establishment salaries, advertisements and contingencies, etc., of the office of the Stores Purchase Committee including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid to the Mysore Trade Agent's Office in London amounted to Rs. 80,820 and the incidence of cost worked to ·209 per cent as against ·22 per cent during the previous year.

1279. Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., Madras, were the Clearing and Forwarding Agents for Mysore. Their Agency was terminated with effect from 1st July 1955 and competitive offers were invited from reputed firms at Madras, Messrs. South India Corporation (Agencies) Ltd., Madras, offered their services at more favourable and advantageous terms than other firms and therefore the agency was entrusted to them. The total tonnage of consignments imported and exported by the agents during the year was 5,431. The total expenditure incurred including Customs duty, landing charges, harbour dues, commission and other incidental charges for the transport of consignments to their respective destinations amounted to Rs. 13,32,210-12-0 as against Rs. 15,87,242-13-11 in the previous year.

(vii) Public Service Commission.

1280. The Public Service Commission held 25 meetings for the transaction of business which could not be disposed of by circulation. Apart from this, 96 meetings were held during the year for interview of candidates for selection for appointments to various categories of services and posts.

1281. The number and percentage of appointments held by Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Advanced Class in the Gazetted and non-Gazetted Services of the State as on 1st April 1955 were:—

—	Gazetted Service.		Non-Gazetted Service	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage.
Backward Classes	1,014	62·90	34,266	65·36
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	42	2·61	3,280	6·25
Advanced Class	556	34·49	14,875	28·39
	1,612	100·00	52,421	100·00

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1282. Apart from the appointments for which selections were made by the Commission after interview, 336 vacancies were advertised. Two thousand and sixty-five applications from eligible candidates were forwarded to the Unit Officers detaining those of ineligible candidates.

1283. Five hundred and sixty-five posts in Gazetted, Upper Subordinate and Subordinate Services were advertised for which 4,340 applications were received and 1,998 candidates were interviewed and 449 were selected by the Commission. The remaining posts were re-advertised on account of paucity of qualified and suitable candidates

1284. The response was poor in respect of the posts of Tamil Shorthand Reporters, Lecturer in Civil Engineering, Survey Instructor, Glass Blower, Lecturers in Medical College and School, Lecturer in Mathematics, Proof Reader, Kannada Publication Committee, Librarian, Central College, Leather Expert, Assistant Traffic Supervisor, Mysore Government Road Transport Department, Spinning Shed Supervisor, Raw Material, Store Keeper and I Division Mapper.

1285. The proposal for the transfer of the work of the Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examination Board to the Public Service Commission was still under the consideration of Government.

(viii) Efficiency Audit.

1286. Eighty-nine regular inspections of offices were conducted by the Efficiency Audit Department, including the Office of the Commissioner of Transport, six Offices of the Regional Transport Authorities, three District Excise Offices, ten Sub-Division Offices, 21 Taluk Offices, seven Public Works Division Offices, seven Forest Division Offices, seven Sales Tax offices, five Agricultural Offices, three District Education Offices and the Office of the Peshkars of the Mysore Charities at Thirupathi and Benares.

1287. Fifty surprise inspections mostly of Sub-Registry Offices and taluk Treasuries were also conducted.

1288. Inspection notes of the above offices were sent to the concerned Heads of Departments and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the concerned officers for adopting suitable remedial measures.

1289. Some of the defects set right were—

1. To revise the prevailing practice of closing darkhast currents prior to the issue of Saguvali chits and before the recovery of the stipulated upset price, malki and the bandh charges, as it was found that this system which was being followed with a view to minimise the heavy pendency figures of darkhasts had the detrimental effect of losing tract of the realisation of the legitimate demands due to Government. The Revenue Commissioner issued a revised circular to eliminate these inherent defects.

2. On an inspection of the several offices of the Regional Transport Authorities, a number of cases of short recovery of Motor Vehicles Taxes, irregular grants of refunds and negligence in the matter of recovery of mileage cess at enhanced rates in respect of tarred and cement-concreted roads came to light and persistent efforts were made by the Department to obtain up-to-date information of the mileages under tarred and cement roads in each district to get revised demands booked and recovered under mileage cess from a large number of Stage coaches and lorries at the enhanced rates. A periodical return from the Public Works Department officers to the District Magistrates was prescribed. There has been an additional revenue of Rs. 15,997 per quarter on this account.

1290. The Efficiency Audit Branch assisted the Anti-Corruption Branch in its investigations against the several pharmaceutical firms in Bangalore.

1291. As a result of investigations into irregularities noticed in audit, one Assistant Engineer was reduced by one increment, four Amildars were censured and warned and the increment of an Assistant Engineer was postponed by one year.

1292. Two Revenue Inspectors were reverted to the ministerial line and one of them was required to make good Rs. 207-5-0, the next increment of a clerk was deferred, a sum of Rs. 456-5-0 was ordered to be recovered from an Inspector of Co-operative Societies, one

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Agricultural Inspector was reduced from Rs. 110 to Rs. 95 and one Head Accountant was warned.

(ix) Anti-Corruption.

1293. At the commencement of the year enquiries were pending in respect of 391 petitions. One thousand four hundred and seventy-three fresh petitions were received, of which 716 petitions containing allegations of a general and less serious nature were referred to the Heads of Departments or concerned officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into the allegations made in 488 cases were found to be false or incapable of proof and enquiries in respect of 51 cases in which the allegations were substantiated resulted in punishments of the following:—

Total number of Gazetted officers punished or warned		...	16
Total number of non-gazetted officers		...	47
Number of officers dismissed ...		...	8
Do	retired compulsorily	...	5
Do	reduced or reverted	...	19
Do	whose increment was stopped	...	6
Do	warned or censured	...	7

1294. A sum of Rs. 1,200 was ordered to be recovered from the Secretary and six Assistant Surgeons of the S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore.

1295. A sum of Rs. 4,626-15-0 was ordered to be recovered from a former Chief Engineer, one Special Chief Engineer, two Superintending Engineers and four Assistant Engineers of Tumkur District.

1296. Traps were successfully arranged in respect of two Police Daffedars, one V.P. Sub-overseer and one V. P. clerk and one clerk of the Education Department on reciept of information that they were demanding illegal gratification in connection with their official business. The first four were prosecuted before the Court of Law.

1297. Raids and surprise checks were conducted in several places and the offenders were punished.

(x) Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.

1298. The work relating to the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons migrated into Mysore State was being administered by the Revenue Commissioner with the assistance of the State Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons.

Registration.

1299. Out of 2,072 families comprising of 8,752 persons registered, 106 families consisting of 296 persons left the State to rehabilitate themselves in other States of the Union. The remaining were residing mostly in Bangalore and Mysore Cities. One hundred and thirty seven persons comprising of 32 families were settled down at Bellary.

Relief.

1300. In deserving cases, cash relief was paid at Rs. 15 per head. The expenditure was met out of the Refugee Relief Fund collected from the philanthropic public.

Loans.

1301. In accordance with the Scheme of the Government of India empowering the State Government to grant rehabilitation loans below Rs. 5,000 to displaced persons, loans aggregating Rs. 2,96,381 were disbursed to 286 persons during the year. A further sum of Rs. 38,010 was granted to 31 displaced persons settled at Bellary. Besides, a sum of Rs. 43,964 was spent towards the supply of rations to the displaced persons at Bellary.

Housing.

1302. Six displaced persons had occupied the houses got constructed in Jayanagar Extension, Bangalore City at a cost of Rs. 3,600 each (exclusive of the value of site) through the agency of the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore. Besides, three families were allotted houses in Kumara Park West Extension built under the local housing scheme and two of them were granted a loan of Rs. 5,000 each in order to enable them to purchase the houses.

Recoveries.

1303. A sum of Rs. 83,630 towards Principal and a sum of Rs. 3,520 towards Interest was recovered from the displaced persons from the beginning of the Scheme to the end of March 1956.

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Financial Assistance to Displaced Students.

1304. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was allotted during the year by the Government of India for grant of Financial Assistance to Displaced students and 340 students were given the assistance amounting to Rs 14,998.

1305. Out of 795 compensation applications received from the displaced persons in general, 384 displaced persons were paid a sum of Rs. 12,38,782 as compensation and out of this amount a sum of Rs. 1,19,895 was adjusted towards loans granted by the State Government and Rehabilitation Finance Administration, New Delhi.

(xi) Regional Employment Exchange.

1306. The work of the Employment Exchange organisation in the State was given publicity through the screening of slides in cinema houses, monthly press notes and regular contact of employers by the officers of the organisation.

1307. The office of the District Employment Exchange, Bellary, was brought under the administrative control of the Assistant Director of Resettlement and Employment, Bangalore, since February 1956 by posting an officer from the State Department of Labour.

The Regional Employment Exchange, Bangalore.

1308. The Regional Employment Exchange, Bangalore, registered as usual all categories of employment-seekers during the year and placed suitable applicants in employment against notified vacancies.

1309. Registration of applicants at the Labour Welfare Centre, Cottonpet, Bangalore City, was continued on every Saturday to facilitate applicants of that locality to get themselves registered.

1310. Apart from the Hindustan Aircraft, Limited, Bangalore, some of the other major industrial concerns in the area are also using the services of the Exchange Organisation. A majority of unemployed waiting on the Live Register at the end of the year belong to the clerical and the unskilled categories, for whom employment opportunities were very few.

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1311. During the year, the number of registrations, vacancies notified and the candidates placed were 16,057 (15,020), 1,609 (1,252) and 774 (710) respectively.

District Employment Exchange, Mysore.

1312. The District Employment Exchange, Mysore, continued to cater to the three Revenue Districts of Hassan, Mandya and Mysore, with Mysore as Headquarters.

1313. The number of registrations, vacancies notified and candidates placed were 3,863 (4,691), 252 (259) and 161 (160), respectively.

General.

1314. When compared with the large number of applicants of clerical and unskilled personnel waiting on the Live Register at the end of the year, the employment opportunities available were not much appreciable. But there was considerable demand for skilled categories of trained and experienced workmen from certain big Industrial concerns like Bharat Electronics, Ltd., The Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd., and The Technical Development Establishment (Electronics). There was good scope for skilled categories of applicants in this area, such as Sheet Metal Workers, Instrumental Mechanics, Turners, Blacksmiths, Electricians, Moulders, etc. The vacancies for which suitable applicants were not available on the Live Register and such vacancies were circulated among the other exchanges either on Regional or on All India basis. Applicants belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribe, trained in skilled jobs for whom vacancies reserved were not available on the Live Register of the Exchange.

1315. The unemployment among the unskilled and semi-skilled workers and also among the candidates with mere general educational qualifications like B.A.'s., B.Sc.'s. Intermediates, and S.S.L.C.'s, was more marked than among the skilled and technically qualified personnel.

1316. The Revenue District of Chitaldrug was detached from the jurisdiction of Resettlement and Employment, Bangalore and added to the jurisdiction of the District Employment Exchange, Bellary.

(xii) Schemes for Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

Land Colonisation at Ratnapur, Hunsur Taluk

1317. During the year, 54 ex-servicemen of the Mysore State Forces and Indian Army were interviewed by the Selection Committee, of whom 34 were selected. Twenty of these paid their contribution and 14 actually settled down in the Colony.

1318. The total area of dry and wet land allotted was 84 and 16 acres respectively.

1319. A sum of Rs. 7,040 was disbursed to the settlers as reclamation charges during the year.

1320. The wet lands under the Devikere Tank Atchkat were brought under cultivation by the settlers for the first time during the year. In addition, a colony farm comprising 20 acres of dry land was also cultivated which served as a demonstration and experimental farm.

1321. The lands were approximately marked and allotted to the settlers pending regular survey and demarcation. The settlers cultivated 75 acres of dry and 52 acres of wet land during the year. The individual settlers were encouraged to take up poultry farming.

1322. A Government Primary School and a Milk Centre were started during the year and they continued to work satisfactorily. Arrangements were made by the Director of Public Health for an intensive anti-malaria drive and for D.D.T., spraying in the colony.

1323. A total sum of Rs. 82,444 was spent on the Colony and a sum of Rs.9,192 was realised during the year.

Technical Training Scheme.

1324. There were no fresh applicants during the year. Two candidates selected during the previous year continued to receive their training during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 558-12-0 was incurred for the purpose.

Relief Grants.

1325. Out of 350 applicants interviewed for the grant of relief to the families of ex-servicemen, 180 families were recommended for the relief grants and a sum of Rs. 6,015 was sanctioned and disbursed.

Re-employment.

1326. The applications of more than 50 ex-servicemen had been recommended for re-employment, out of which 15 candidates have secured appointments.

1327. The Chairman of the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, was requested to allot suitable sites at half the upset price for 24 deserving applicants and the Trust Board have allotted 15 sites at Jayanagar Extension and five sites in Rajajinagar Extension. Sites.

(xiii) Central Statistical Department.

1328. A Pocket Compendium of Mysore Statistics, *viz.*, "STATISTICAL OUTLINE OF MYSORE, 1955" consisting of over 100 statements was compiled furnishing therein all important statistical data so as to give a picture of the conditions in Mysore State in regard to area, population, education, agriculture, health and industries, etc.

1329. A sample survey to study not only the employment, unemployment and housing conditions but also socio-economic conditions of the people as per the *pro forma* was completed during the year. Socio-Economic Survey.

1330. A pilot sample survey of large scale industrial concerns in the State was conducted to estimate (*a*) the capital invested (*b*) number of persons employed, (*c*) value of production and sales, (*d*) change in volume of employment, etc., by getting the *pro forma* filled up by the selected industrial concerns. Industrial Survey.

1331. The largest of the private enterprises in the State were in the field of Textile Industry having nearly 78 concerns out of the total of 324 in all sectors.

1332. It had been estimated that on an average 96,272 people were employed per day during the year 1954 in big industrial concerns with power driven machinery. This means that about one per cent of the population of Mysore State is employed in major industrial concerns.

1333. In order to study the socio-economic conditions of people living in slum areas in Bangalore Corporation it was proposed to conduct a random sample survey, in selected areas by personal enquiry as per the *pro forma* specially prepared for the purpose. Socio-economic survey of slum areas in Bangalore City.

1334. Crop estimation surveys were being conducted in respect of major food crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, jowar and bajra, to estimate the average yield per acre and the total production of the crops for the State as a whole and also for different districts and to fix standard normal yields. Crop Estimation Surveys on Food Crops.

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Coconut Survey.

1335. A pilot scheme financed by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the Government of Mysore was taken up for estimation of area and production of coconuts in Mysore State in 1951 and the survey was completed in 1955.

Sample Survey of Land Holdings and Cultivation.

1336. A sample survey was conducted by the Statistical Department in respect of holdings of 10 acres and below in Government villages and in respect of holdings of all sizes in inam villages. The result of the survey were as follows:—

(i) *Government villages* :—

1	Total number of holdings of 10 acres and below ...	... 7,56,626 holdings
2	Total area ...	... 28,42,865 acres
3	Area under personal cultivation	... 27,66,398 acres
4	Area leased out ...	... 76,467 acres

(ii) *Inam villages* :—

1	Total number of holdings of all sizes	... 1,00,419
2	Total area ...	... 5,75,463 acres

1337. Estimates of area and yield of principal crops were prepared and issued in the form of periodical crop forecasts.

1338. Weekly and monthly weather and crop reports were compiled and published regularly in the Gazette.

G. M. F. Assessment Survey.

1339. The Grow More Food Campaign consists of works like land reclamation and improvement and development of new sources of irrigation, distribution of improved seeds, fertilisers, manures, etc.

1340. During the year, crop cutting surveys were, planned in respect of (1) subsidised irrigation wells and (2) cultivation of paddy under the Japanese method. The results of the surveys were as follows:—

Yield per acre (in lbs.)	*G.M.F. Field*	*Control Field.*	*Additional yield per acre (in lbs.)*
1 Irrigation wells ...	3,427·083	1,835·267	1,591·816
2 Japanese method of paddy cultivation...	4,131·144	2,790·978	1,340·166

1341. A sample survey for verification of compost production in Mysore State revealed that (1) 74 per cent of the purchasers were aware of the concession given by the Government in the form of transport subsidy but only 49 per cent of them were benefited by this concession, (2) 68 per cent of the purchasers had applied compost manure to food crops, (3) 85 per cent of the purchasers have expressed that the compost manure was good compared to locally prepared manure, (4) 62 per cent of the purchasers had witnessed the compost demonstration put up by the Agricultural Department.

Sample survey for verification of compost production in Mysore State.

1342. To study the relationship between crop growth and weather and to study the influence of weather on yield diseases and pests, the crop-weather observations on sugarcane, paddy, ragi and cotton were being taken at the observatories at the Agricultural Research Stations at Mandya and Hiriyur. Besides crop observations, the temperature of air, soil temperature at different depths, micro-climatic observations in open fields and inside the crops at different heights, velocity of wind, etc., were also noted regularly.

Agricultural Meteorology.

(xiv) Rural Community Project.

1343. The Rural Community Project, Shiralakoppa, which was started in October 1952, made good progress during the year.

Shiralakoppa.

1344. Agriculture being the basic occupation of the people received top priority in the Community Project. To propagate improved agricultural techniques, 3,299 varietal, manurial and cultural demonstrations were held in the ryots fields. One thousand four hundred and ninety-five T. C. M. and I. C. A. R. Fertiliser demonstrations were also conducted. Seven thousand eight hundred and thirteen compost pits were dug or renovated and 3,584 cattle urine conservation pits were constructed. Besides, large quantities of improved seeds of paddy, ragi, sunnhemp seeds, groundnut were distributed. Plant protection measures were conducted on an area of 1,030 acres. Two hundred and ninety-seven tons of Fertilisers were distributed and 13,939 (3,000) acres of land were brought under Japanese Method of cultivation during the year.

Agriculture.

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Animal Husbandry.

1345. Three hundred and eleven cows and buffaloes were artificially inseminated during the year and 127 cow calves and 70 buffaloe calves were born by artificial insemination method. Forty-four thousand one hundred and forty inoculations were conducted on cattle against epidemic diseases and 4,587 Scrub Bulls were castrated and 46,325 animals were treated for ailments.

1346. Forty-six tanks and 46 ponds were selected in addition to the Anjanapur Reservoir for undertaking intensive fish culture. The fish ponds were utilised for rearing various kinds of fishes. Nearly 40,000 fish fingerlings of the above kinds were imported from Calcutta, Nilgiris, and Neeleswara, for stocking purposes. Fifteen thousand indigenous food fish fingerlings were also stocked. Twenty-four thousand public health fish fingerlings like Gambusia, Ambassis, etc., was stocked in ponds showing Guinea worm infestation.

Irrigation.

1347. Loans were liberally granted for irrigation wells, improving lands such as contour bunding and also for takavi purposes.

1348. A scheme for supply of electric power to Irrigation Pump Sets in Community Project area was sanctioned.

Public Health and Sanitation.

1349. In the Rural Community Project, 18 Primary and four Secondary Health Centres were set up. Health Education is making the villagers realise the importance of safe water in the prevention of water borne diseases. In the Project area, 53 more new wells were sanctioned bringing the total number of well works to 230. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre started at the project headquarters continued to function satisfactorily. In the several Health Institutions in the project area, 2·34 lakhs of persons were treated in hospitals. Eight thousand seventy-eight pounds of milk were distributed free and the number of children and expectant mothers fed were 87,585. Seven hundred and twenty-nine handflush latrines and 41 soakage pits were introduced during the year. Two hundred and fifty barrels of skim milk powder was distributed to school children in the Community Project area.

Social Education.

1350. The object of Social Education Programme is to enthuse the rural population and to secure intelligent participation in all the development programmes. Ninety Adult Literacy Classes were started afresh during the year, of

which six were for women exclusively. One Central Library and 45 Rural Libraries were working during the year. Seventy Youth Welfare Clubs were working and their activities being compost making, poultry breeding, bee-keeping, gardening, etc.

1351. At the end of the year, 302 miles length of road and 164 culverts were under progress. A road of about three miles was completed with the participation of N. C. C. during the year. Communications.

1352. The four Cottage Industries Training Centres continued to function satisfactorily. Rural Arts and Crafts.

1353. Seven new societies were started bringing the total number to 145 at the end of the year. During the year, loans amounting to Rs. 8·4 lakhs were issued inclusive of short-term loans and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 4·51 lakhs. The Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies supplied manures, iron materials, etc., to farmers to the tune of Rs. 1·19 lakhs. The expenditure under all the heads during the year was Rs. 16·95 lakhs. Co-operation.

National Extension Service Blocks

1354. In addition to the 14 NES Blocks seven more NES Blocks were sanctioned during the year. The NES Blocks of Ramanagaram-*cum*-Kanakapura, Holenarasipur, Gundlupet, Harihar-*cum*-Davangere, were converted into Intensive Development Blocks. There were therefore, four Community Development Blocks and 17 NES Blocks functioning during the year.

1355. During the year, 8,654 compost pits were dug, 20,570 were renovated and 21,455 cattle urine pits were embedded and 15,391·20 acres of land were brought under Japanese Method of paddy cultivation as against 10,376 acres during the previous year. Over 16,20,339 maunds of fertilisers were distributed during the year.

1356. Over 30,468 castration of scrub bulls were conducted, 109 breeding bulls and 19 stud-rams, 18,291 birds and eggs were supplied and 1,55,130 vaccinations were conducted during the year. Animal Husbandry.

1357. During the year, 4,779 soak-pits were dug, 874 rural latrines and 1,315 hand flush latrines were constructed. Seventy-eight drinking water wells were dug and 519 Health and Sanitation.

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renovated and 6,641 wells were chlorinated. Mass innoculations and vaccinations were conducted in all the Blocks during the year as a preventive measure against contagious diseases. Series of lectures were arranged on health education in the areas covered by the Blocks. Health Films were exhibited in the Block Areas as a part of Social Education Programme.

Education.

1358. One hundred and five new primary schools were started, 87 school buildings were constructed and 82 school buildings were repaired during the year. The expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 3,30,399.

Social Education.

1359. To remove illiteracy among the adults, 441 adult literacy classes were started, 5,050 adults were made literate during the year. Five hundred and eighty-one Recreation Centres, 349 Young Farmer's Clubs, 119 Rural Libraries and 2 Central Libraries were started during the year.

Communication.

1360. During the year, 471½ miles of katcha road, 309 miles of pucca road, was constructed and 54 miles of road were repaired and 135 culverts were constructed.

Irrigation.

1361. During the year, 80 irrigation pump sets were supplied and 488 irrigation wells were sunk. Loans were also issued for the repairs and restoration of both State owned and private owned irrigation works. Part of the loan issued for sinking irrigation wells was treated as subsidy.

Short-Term Credit Facilities.

1362. With a view to provide credit facilities to the Agricultural Classes in the rural areas during the agricultural seasons, short-term loans were arranged to be distributed through the Co-operative Institutions in the Blocks. Two hundred and forty-four new Societies were organised and a large number of families were made to participate in the Co-operative Movement.

1363. The total expenditure in all the Blocks under various heads amounted to Rs. 37,57,428 (Rs. 11,56,143).

1364. The response of the people was generally good in all the schemes envisaged under the Scheme. A little awakening and readiness of the rural folk to participate in the several programmes of the scheme was noticed.

(xv) Muzrai.

1365. Special services were conducted in all the Muzrai Institutions on the birthday of His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore and on the Independence and Republic days.

1366. Important utsavams and car festivals and the Urus of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan and Nawab Tippu Sultan at Gumbaz were conducted satisfactorily according to schedule.

1267. The number of major Muzrai temples has increased from 262 to 290. The number of minor temples has increased from 1,318 to 1,378. There are 13,298 village Muzrai temples. There are 10 major, 51 minor and 348 village Muzrai Mohamadan institutions. There are 4 major, 17 minor and 57 village Jain bastis, 379 Mathas and 57 Chattrams in the State.

1368. Sanction was accorded for the succession of Sri Viswaradhya under the titular name of Sri Viswaradhya Deshikendra Sivacharya Swamigalu to the peeta of Sri Melingavi Mutt at Sivaganga.

1369. The administration of Sri Sringeri Mutt and Jahagir with all its endowments and properties continued to be under the management of Government during the year.

1370. The income of the Mutt under all heads during the year amounted to Rs. 4,27,901 (Rs. 2,61,585).

1371. The expenditure charged to service heads amounted to Rs, 3,33,980 as against Rs. 2,55,126 incurred in the previous year.

1372. The closing balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 95,110 (Rs. 45,750).

1373. The total collections of the Jahagir during the year were Rs. 63,377 out of a total demand of Rs. 94,470 under Land Revenue.

1374. All the temples in the State were well maintained.

1375. *Sri Srikanteswaraswamy Temple at Nanjangud.*—There was an opening balance of Rs. 49,903 at the credit of the temple. The total income was Rs. 89,960 (Rs. 97,995) and the total expenditure was Rs. 99,819 (Rs. 69,472). About 26,028 persons including

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temple servants and nehimidars were fed in the Sivakoota attached to the temple during the year. The Jatras and other religious functions were conducted satisfactorily.

1376. All the Muslim Institutions were well maintained. The periodical and daily fathehas and the urus of Hazarath Tippu Sultan and Nawab Hyder Ali Khan were performed satisfactorily.

1377. The Sri Gurudattatreya Peeta, Bababudangiri institution continued to be under the Government management.

1378. The administration of the Prince Gulam Mohamed Charity Fund was vested with a Committee with City Magistrate, Mysore, as President. The total investment held was Rs. 1,87,100.

Jain Bastis.

1379. The Jain Bastis at Sravanabelagola which are treated as a single major Muzrai institution continued to be managed by the Sri Swamigalu of the Jain Mutt as the sole Dharmadarsi.

BANGALORE,
Dated 8th July 1957.

P. V. R. RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1955-56.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	2,40,85	3,63,57	5,58,67	6,25,15
Union Excise Duties	3,62	3,91	3,54	3,88
Taxes on Income, etc.	11,18	11,38	12,07	12,94
Estate Duty	...	7,00	1,36	4,52
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Ordinary Revenue	1,10,42	1,40,50	1,26,53	1,50,29
2. Sale of Government Estates ...	6,30	6,30	5,63	5,46
3. Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement Charges.	3,18	4,30	4,41	4,19
4. Rents, etc., of Fisheries	70	70	...	...
5. Recoveries of Overpayments ...	16	4	2	17
6. Collection of Payment for Service rendered.	20	14	12	21
7. Miscellaneous	20,60	22,72	26,19	25,71
8. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*4,09*	*4,97*	*8,66*	*6,12*
Total ...	1,37,47	1,69,73	1,54,24	1,79,91
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government and Consumers and Purchasers ...	78,15	83,41	1,20,77	1,22,31
2. Miscellaneous	3,15	2,61	4,48	5,89
3. Deduct—Refunds	*2*	*2*	*8*	*53*
Total ...	81,28	86,00	1,25,17	1,27,67
C. Excise Revenue—				
1 Country Spirits ...	61,80	61,80	68,00	66,99
2. Country Fermented Liquor ...	71,50	71,25	69,77	69,91
3. Malt Liquors	4,00	4,50	7,07	10,22
4. Wines and Spirits	8,50	7,75	10,92	12,93
5. Receipts from Commercial Spirits, etc.	2,45	2,35	2,79	2,71
6. Opium	2,20	1,85	2,12	2,30
7. Duties on Medicinal and Toilet Preparation, etc.	35	1,00	3,22	5,69
8. Hemp and other Drugs	6,35	8,00	9,14	9,39
9. Sale of alcohol for use as motor fuel ...	...	...	13	2
10. Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous	31	60	53	25
11. Recoveries of Overpayments ...	2	...	1	7
12. Collection of Payments for service rendered.	19	25	11	1,14
13. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*4,00*	*2,00*	*5,25*	*21*
Total ...	1,53,67	1,57,35	1,68,56	1,81,41
D. Stamp Revenue—				
(*a*) Non-Judicial				
1. Sale of Stamps	44,72	49,20	53,37	48,78
2. Duty on Impressing Documents ...	1,22	2,95	2,59	4,67
3. Fines and Penalties ...	17	15	14	17
4. Miscellaneous	25	20	14	10
5 Deduct—Refunds	*5,04*	*2,80*	*11,49*	*6,62*
Total (*a*) ...	41,32	49,70	44,75	46,90

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
(*b*) Judicial—				
1. Court Fee realised in Stamps ...	22,60	25,00	24,15	20,14
2. Other Receipts	1,62	1,40	1,16	1,15
3. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	3	5	8	4
4. Deduct—Refunds	*3,00*	*3,91*	*2,44*	*20*
Total (*b*) ...	21,25	22,54	22,95	21,13
Total (*a*) & (*b*) ...	62,57	72,24	67,70	68,03
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	39	47	4	23
2. Court fees realised in cash ...	47	35	14	12
3. General Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	8,33	7,16	18	7,01
4. Miscellaneous	51	55	6,46	21
5. Recoveries of over-payments ...	4	4	25	2
6. Collection of payments for service rendered.	...	2	4	2
7. Deduct—Refunds	*85*	*82*	*30*	*48*
Total ...	8,89	7,77	6,81	7,13
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Other Taxes and Duties ...	1,87,05	2,22,73	2,00,52	2,63,65
2. Registration	10,88	12,07	10,91	12,29
3. Miscellaneous Departments ...	38,06	38,98	59,56	56,27
4. Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	2,66	5,31	5,03	4,24
5. Stationery and Printing	3,53	5,41	4,01	3,90
6. Miscellaneous	12,00	14,30	36,25	15,37
7. Jails and convict settlements ...	6,58	6,00	1,67	9,19
8. Police	6,08	5,89	5,16	5,43
9. Medical	17,10	15,60	10,67	12,05
10. Public Health	13,77	15,06	17,61	14,93
11. Education	26,83	48,03	37,09	37,79
12. Receipts under M. V. Act	88,23	90,99	91,04	95,90
Total ...	4,12,77	4,80,37	4,79,52	5,31,01
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances by the State Government.	4,29	5,25	7,21	6,44
(ii) Interest realised on Investments of Cash Balance.	29,95	37,08	42,43	41,21
(iii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	1,47	1,41	1,22	5,62
(iv) Miscellaneous	11	11	12	15,84
(v) Deduct—Refunds	*11*	*20*	*29*	*7*
Total (1) ...	35,71	43,65	50,69	69,04
2. Civil Works	31,31	18,43	26,99	63,67
3. Agriculture	21,10	22,84	20,39	22,19
4. Veterinary	7,33	6,78	6,66	9,50
5. Co-operation	67	1,30	1,01	1,81
6. Industries and Supplies	6,52,94	6,36,07	5,38,45	6,70,44
7. Rural Development	...	...	17,42	8,21
Total ...	7,49,06	7,29,07	6,61,61	8,44,86

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
Transfers from Famine Relief ...	...	10,00	2,36	3,57
H. Commercial Services—				
1. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.	6,51	1,33	4,38	7,05
2. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which no capital accounts are kept.	...	...	1	2
3 Receipts from Electricity Schemes ...	75,06	70,01	1,23,57	1,23,48
4. Receipts from Road Transport Schemes	2,50	12,00	9,87	16,87
Total ...	84,07	83,34	1,37,83	1,46,92
Contribution from the Government of India towards Revenue Gap.	3,89,00	3,91,55	3,86,19	3,86,31
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Government	...	...	455	64
Extraordinary Receipts ...	27,82	86,45	52	35,97
Transfers from Revenue Reserve Funds ...	...	...	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts ...	21,21,40	22,96,16	22,12,03	25,34,77
N. Public Debt	12,81,36	17,00,00	8,05,63	9,39,56
P. Loans and Advances by State Government	51,40	45,01	70,89	44,05
Q. Inter State Debt Settlements	...	...	...	45,00
Total Consolidated Fund ...	34,54,16	40,41,17	30,88,55	35,63,38
Contingency Fund	...	...	...	...
Public Account—				
Unfunded Debt—				
Special Loans	5,50	3,00	2,36	2,38
Savings Bank Deposits	2,50,00	2,10,00	1,87,76	2,70,89
State Certificates	15,00	10,00	9,06	17,55
State Provident Funds	23,78	22,23	23,69	27,89
Other Accounts	1,22,00	1,32,00	1,31,45	1,45,91
Deposits and Advances—				
Sinking Funds	77,96	84,96	81,50	88,66
Reserve Funds	1,78,97	1,60,18	1,93,60	1,66,20
Other Deposit Accounts	10,11,42	8,35,04	8,34,80	11,04,14
Advances not bearing interest ...	1,38,59	1,74,84	1,57,66	1,42,75
Suspense	19,93,00	19,77,20	32,33,28	41,22,41
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,83
Remittances	53,13,22	41,42,15	43,08,24	49,68,02
Reserve Bank Deposits	60,00,00	30,00,00	35,19,24	56,96,21
Total Public Account ...	1,51,29,44	1,07,51,60	1,26,82,04	1,67,58,84
Total Receipts ...	1,85,83,60	1,47,92,77	1,57,70,59	2,03,22,22
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	1,88,24,45	1,51,56,34	1,63,29,26	2,09,47,37

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	33,69	61,48	33,10	49,11
2. State Excise Duties	8,86	25,44	10,18	19,98
3. Stamps	2,81	2,60	2,57	2,87
4. Forest	41,56	44,30	41,51	49,74
5. Registration	5,51	5,58	5,45	5,51
6. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	10,05	10,14	8,28	10,40
7. Other Taxes and Duties ...	9,15	17,40	7,83	17,46
Total ...	1,11,63	1,66,94	1,08,92	1,55,07
B. Administration.—				
1. General Administration ...	1,00,99	88,53	93,36	88,58
2. Administration of Justice ...	31,71	31,72	29,00	28,48
3. Jails and convict settlements ...	18,52	15,09	12,83	13,57
4. Police	1,19,64	1,23,33	1,16,40	1,21,12
5. Miscellaneous Departments ...	12,33	16,52	37,72	21,08
6. Stationery and Printing ...	19,57	20,37	17,53	19,42
7. Miscellaneous	16,23	16,79	16,52	8,63
Total ...	3,18,99	3,12,35	3,23,36	3,00,88
C. Public Instruction	3,77,90	4,46,48	3,42,83	3,67,43
D. Medical charges	1,10,12	1,19,86	1,06,03	1,05,94
F. Public Works.—				
1. Construction of I. N. E. and D. Works.	12,89	15,92	5,61	7,67
2. Civil Works	2,91,28	3,32,51	2,48,76	3,59,12
3. Other Revenue Expenditure ...	45,09	65,32	54,51	57,01
Total F ...	3,49,26	4,13,75	3,08,88	4,23,80
G. Pensions	66,92	70,71	66,96	77,40
H Miscellaneous.—				
1. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	62,00	62,00	62,00	62,00
2. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	64,74	75,17	55,11	82,98
3. Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	88,54	90,00	86,92	1,07,65
4. Public Health	40,29	44,01	32,60	42,79
5. Agriculture	58,36	58,08	41,02	52,04
6. Veterinary	29,11	30,40	22,51	24,23
7. Industries and Supplies ...	6,39,44	6,49,03	5,89,27	5,92,37
8. Rural Development Department ...	49,15	55,26	61,32	58,59
9. Co-operation	7,80	12,37	7,24	11,59
10. Famine Relief	...	10,00	2,36	3,57
11. Scientific Departments ...	9,27	8,45	8,36	9,09
12. Extraordinary charges ...	25,00	6,25	15,98	7,63
13. Community Development Projects ...	22,11	74,92	13,37	50,03
Total ...	10,95,81	11,75,94	9,98,06	11,04,56

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
I. Commercial Services.—				
1. Payment of Compensation to land holders, etc.	10	...	...	...
2. Construction of I.N.E. and D. Works outside the Revenue Account.	3,26,58	5,61.52	3,87,30	4,16,52
3. Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	1,81,30	2,13,89	35,15	87,90
4. Capital Account of Civil Works ...	28,00	72,11	42,76	69,88
5. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	2,20,00	3,72,00	1,38,34	1,75,63
6. Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes.	17,00	22,00	19,00	18,53
7. Payments of commuted value of pensions.	...	...	...	...
8. Capital out-lay on State Schemes of Government Trading.	—1,50,00	—5,00	—94,99	—77,23
Total ...	6,22,98	12,36,52	5,27,56	6,91,23
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	30,53,61	39,42,55	27,82,60	32,26,31
N. Public Debt	5,39,55	3,57,80	44,21	2,78,76
Q. Inter State Debt Settlements ...	...	...	2	164
P. Loans and Advances by State Government.	2,02,77	3,24,70	1,17,55	2,16,67
Total Consolidated Fund ...	37,95,93	46,25,05	29,44,38	37,23,38
Contingency Fund	...	...	...	...
Public Account.—				
Unfunded Debt.—				
Special Loans	50	50	44	56
Savings Bank Deposits	2,31,00	2,16,00	1,83,96	2,03,70
State Certificates	20,00	21,00	32,79	16,37
State Provident Funds	14,08	13,61	15,40	16,55
Other Accounts	71,00	73,00	74,26	87,77
Deposits and Advances.—				
Sinking Funds	77,96	84,96	81,50	88,66
Reserve Funds	1,48,01	1,29,91	82,24	79,75
Other Deposit Accounts	9,50,66	8,42,95	8,43,74	10,97,31
Advances not bearing Interest ...	1,64,66	1,94,87	1,49,39	1,35,19
Suspense	19,92,50	16,88,20	34,03,62	45,30,83
Miscellaneous	...	...	75	50,10
Remittances	53,14,22	41,42,15	43,72,40	49,55,52
Reserve Bank Deposits	60,00,00	30,00,00	35,19,24	56,96,21
Total Public Account ...	1,49,84,59	1,04,07,15	1,27,59,73	1,69,58,52
Total Disbursements ...	1,87,80,52	1,50,32,20	1,57,04,11	2,06,81,90
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	43,93	1,24,14	6,25,15	2,65,47
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	1,88,24,45	1,51,56,34	1,63,29,26	2,09,47,37

APPENDIX I-A.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1955–56.

Heads	Demand			Collections	Remission	Closin Balanc
	Arrears	Current	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. LAND REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Assessment on Lands ...	67,50,991	1,33,83,660	2,01,34,651	1,37,44,250	2,94,634	60,95,7
Quit Rent ...	5,09,225	5,50,871	10,60,096	5,69,493	1,844	4,88,7
Miscellaneous ...	15,83,974	31,09,458	46,93,432	28,86,793	1,28,292	16,78,3
Total ...	88,44,190	1,70,43,989	2,58,88,179	1,72,00,536	4,24,770	82,62,8

APPENDICES I-A.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1955-56.

Serial No.	Name of the District	Demand			Collections	Remissions	Closing balance
		Arrears	Current	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	LAND REVENUE—I. ASSESSMENT OF LAND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore ...	6,84,325	13,92,642	20,76,967	13,89,911	22,237	6,64,819
2	Mandya ...	4,79,735	9,38,759	14,18,494	9,25,063	6,198	4,87,233
3	Mysore ...	7,07 084	14,09,197	21,16,281	13,51,563	8,066	7,56,652
4	Hassan ...	8,16,748	14,61,113	22,77,861	16,02,654	1,394	6,73,813
5	Chikmagalur ...	5,26,076	10,16,337	15,42,413	10,12,090	1,607	5,28,716
6	Shimoga ...	5,72,461	13,96,700	19,69,161	14,59,229	26,579	4,83,353
7	Chitaldrug ...	4,86,199	10,01,458	14,87,657	10,50,893	5,625	4,31,139
8	Tumkur ...	10,52,966	16,40,875	26,93,841	16,59,701	40,379	9,93,761
9	Kolar ...	13,18,260	15,17,635	28,35,895	18,19,926	1,82,394	8,33,575
10	Bellary ...	1,07,137	16,08,944	17,16,081	14,73,220	155	2,42,706
	Total ...	67,50,991	1,33,83,660	20,134,651	1,37,44,250	2,94,634	60,95,767
	2. QUIT-RENT.						
1	Bangalore ...	3,08,986	5,83,279	8,92,265	4,98,870	36,173	3,57,222
2	Mandya ...	1,47,526	2,73,372	4,20,898	2,88,860	10,976	1,21,072
3	Mysore ...	1,94,169	4,60,661	6,54,830	4,26,442	2,193	2,26,195
4	Hassan ...	57,656	1,79,094	2,36,750	1,71,926	442	64,382
5	Chikmagalur ...	21,149	1,95,617	2,16,766	1,86,551	4,843	25,372
6	Shimoga ...	1,54,217	3,71,047	5,25,264	3,49,059	6,893	1,69,312
7	Chitaldrug ..	76,578	2,45,251	3,21,829	2,32,454	6,227	83,148
8	Tumkur ...	2,43,510	3,40,061	5,83,571	3,30,882	4,356	2,48,333
9	Kolar ...	3,75,609	4,54,333	1,29,942	3,91,916	56,189	3,81,837
10	Bellary ...	4,574	6,743	11,317	9,843	...	1,474
	Total ...	15,83,974	31,09,458	46,93,432	28,86,793	12,82,92	16,78,347
	"3" MISCELLANEOUS.						
1	Bangalore ...	99,368	1,23,793	2,23,161	1,21,007	789	1,01,365
2	Mandya ...	18,647	22,111	40,758	20,446	124	20,188
3	Mysore ...	24,839	32,717	57,556	27,215	14	30,327
4	Hassan ...	34,819	45,426	80,245	46,223	23	33,999
5	Chikmagalur ...	10,829	17,635	28,456	17,055	9	11,392
6	Shimoga ...	77,682	1,11,062	1,88,744	1,15,767	597	72,380
7	Chitaldrug ...	13,064	18,456	31,520	20,715	259	10,546
8	Tumkur ...	55,575	45,325	1,00,900	45,048	3	55,849
9	Kolar ...	1,72,672	1,31,976	2,04,648	1,55,023	26	1,49,599
10	Bellary ...	1,738	2,370	4,108	994	...	3,114
	Total ...	5,09,225	5,50,871	10,60,096	5,69,493	1,844	4,88,759

APPENDIX I-B—**Statement showing the Demand, Collection and**

Sl. No.	Detailed Heads	Demand	
		Arrears	Current
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Arrack shop rent	4,31,225 15 6	37,34,931 0 0
2	Duty on arrack	...	20,06,117 13 8
3	Special liquor license fees	9,005 0 0	2,88,570 0 0
4	Duty on Special liquor and jaggery arrack	...	1,90,826 0 9
5	Duty on I.M.F.L.	...	3,03,915 4 9
6	Duty on Spirits contained in medicinal preparations and Spirit used for commercial purposes and proof and over proof.	...	5,52,069 2 7
	Total ...	4,40,230 15 6	70,76,429 5 9
7	Shop rent (Date)	7,16,818 2 8 —32,119 13 9	60,17,754 11 0 ...
8	Do (Bagani)	...	...
9	Inam shop rent	4,294 4 3 —62 11 9	2,13,494 4 6 ...
10	Government tree tax (Date) ...	42,393 6 11 —651 1 6	7,43,724 11 9 ...
11	Do do (Bagani) ...	...	...
12	H.M.S. Tree-tax	...	...
13	Tree rent (Excise)	...	20,871 12 9
	Total ...	7,63,505 13 10 —32,833 11 0	69,95,845 8 0 ...
14	Ganja shop rent	1,13,077 15 0	3,01,673 0 0
15	Duty on Ganja	...	4,55,918 2 9
16	Gain on sale of Ganja	...	1,60,185 5 6
	Total ...	1,13,077 15 7	9,17,776 8 3
	Opium license fee	56,133 0 0	1,58,960 8 0
	Gain on sale of Opium	...	65,296 14 0
	Total ...	56,133 0 0	2,24,257 6 0
19	Beer license fees	78,105 0 0	4,09,538 0 0
20	Beer Duty	...	5,14,794 10 1
	Total ...	78,105 0 0	9,24,332 10 1
21	Foreign Liquor license fees including rectified Spirit license fee.	69,920 15 0	6,06,610 5 0
22	License fee on denatured Spirit ...	...	2,65,702 1 3
23	License fees on medicated wine ...	...	1,024 2 9
24	Miscellaneous, fees, etc.	1,337 4 0	31,419 2 5
25	Other Receipts RSP	...	1,05,240 3 9
26	Gain on manufacture of arrack ...	...	6,91,121 10 4
	Total ...	71,258 3 0	17,01,177 9 6
	Grand Total ...	14,89,477 4 11 ...	1,78,39,758 15 7 ..

Balance under several heads of Excise Revenue for 1955-56.

Demand	Collection		
Total	Arrears	Current	Total
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
41,66,156 15 6	2,45,717 0 9	36,89,875 1 0	39,35,592 1 9
20,06,117 13 8	...	20,06,117 13 8	20,06,117 13 8
2,97,515 0 0	9005 0 0	2,84,860 0 0	2,93,865 0 0
1,90,826 0 9	...	1,90,826 0 9	1,90,826 0 9
3,03,915 4 9	...	3,03,915 4 9	3,03,915 4 9
5,52,069 2 7	...	5,52,069 2 7	5,52,069 2 7
75,16,660 5 3	2,54,722 0 9	70,27,663 6 9	72,82,385 7 6
67,02,452 15 11	3,11,096 0 5	56,96,607 2 2	60,07,703 2 7
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
2,17,725 13 0	4,231 8 6	2,00,906 13 6	2,05,138 6 0
...	...	...	...
7,85,467 1 2	32,652 1 5	7,12,598 10 9	7,45,250 12 2
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
20,871 12 9	...	20,871 12 9	20,871 12 9
77,26,517 10 10	3,47,979 10 4	66,30,984 7 2	69,78,964 1 6
...	...	...	...
4,14,750 15 7	40,208 12 6	2,86,477 0 0	3,26,685 12 6
4,55,918 2 9	. .	4,55,918 2 9	4,55,918 2 9
1,60,115 5 6	...	1,60,185 5 6	1,60,185 5 6
10,30,854 7 10	40,208 12 6	9,02,580 8 3	9,42,789 4 9
2,15,093 8 0	4,212 7 6	1,56,075 8 0	1,60,287 15 6
65,296 14 0	...	65,296 14 0	65,296 14 0
2,80,390 6 0	4,212 7 6	2,12,372 6 0	2,25,584 13 6
4,37,643 0 0	1,705 0 0	4,05,538 0 0	4,07,242 0 0
5,14,794 10 1	...	5,14,794 10 1	5,14,794 10 1
10,02,437 0 0	1,705 0 0	9,20,332 10 1	9,22,037 10 1
6,76,531 4 0	68,359 0 0	5,65,721 3 0	6,34,080 3 0
2,65,702 1 3	...	2,65,702 1 0	2,65,702 1 3
1,024 2 9	...	1,024 2 9	1,029 2 9
32,756 6 5	306 10 0	30,459 2 5	30,765 12 9
1,05,240 3 9	...	1,05,240 3 0	1,05,240 3 9
6,91,121 10 4	...	6,91,121 10 0	6,91,121 10 4
17,72,375 12 6	68,665 10 0	16,59,268 7 6	17,27,934 1 6
1,93,29,236 4 6	7,17,493 9 1	1,73,64,201 13 9	1,80,79,695 6 10
...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Sl. No.	Detailed Head	Remissions	
		Arrears	Current
		9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Arrack shop rent	...	...
2	Duty on arrack	...	...
3	Special liquor license fees	...	...
4	Duty on Special liquor and Jaggery arrack	...	..
5	Duty on I.M.F.L.	...	...
6	Duty on Spirits contained in medicinal preparations and Spirit used for commercial purposes and proof and over proof.	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
7	Shop-rent (Date)	...	...
8	Do (Bagani)	...	...
9	Inam shop rent	...	...
10	Government tree tax (Date) ...	...	...
11	Do (Bagani)	...	...
12	H. M. S. Tree-tax	...	...
13	Tree rent (Excise)	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
14	Ganja shop rent	...	...
15	Duty on Ganja	...	...
16	Gain on sale of Ganja	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
17	Opium license fee	...	...
18	Gain on sale of opium	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
19	Beer license fees	...	...
20	Beer Duty	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
21	Foreign liquor license fees including rectified Spirit license fee.	...	...
22	License fee on denatured Spirit	...	...
23	License fees medicated wines		...
24	Miscellaneous fines, etc., other Items ...	21 0 0	...
25	Gain on manufacture of arrack ...	...	...
	Total ...	21 0 0	...
	Grand Total ...	21 0 0	...

I-B—*concld.*

Remissions	Balance		
Total	Arrears	Current	Total
11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	1,85,508 14 9	45,055 15 0	2,30,564 13 9
...	...	3,710 0 0	3,710 0 0
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	1,85,508 4 9	48,765 15 0	2,34,274 13 9
...	3,73,602 4 6	3,21,147 9 10	6,94,749 13 4
...	...	...	...
...	...	12,587 7 0	12,587 7 0
...	9,090 4 0	31,126 1 0	40,216 5 0
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	3,82,692 8 6	3,64,861 0 10	7,47,553 9 4
...	72,869 3 1	15,196 0 0	88,065 3 1
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	72,869 3 1	15,196 0 0	88,065 3 1
...	51,920 8 6	2,885 0 0	54,805 8 6
...	...	...	..
...	51,920 8 6	2,885 0 0	54,805 8 6
...	76,400 0 0	4,000 0 0	80,400 0 0
...	...	...	...
...	76,400 0 0	4,000 0 0	80,400 0 0
...	1,561 15 0	40,889 2 0	42,451 1 0
...	...	...	...
...	1,969 10 0	960 0 0	1,969 10 0
21 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
21 0 0	2,571 9 0	41,849 2 0	44,420 11 0
21 0 0	7,71,962 11 10	4,77,557 1 10	12,49,519 13 5

APPENDIX II.

Expenditure on Public Works.

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XVII. I N.E. & D. WORKS.— A. IRRIGATION WORKS. (2) Unproductive Works—Deduct Working expenses:—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works ...	...	...	9,43,600	9,48,141	9,43,600	9,84,141		
2. Vani Vilas Water Works	5,000	4,865	3,19,000	2,65,495	3,24,000	2,70,360		
3. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works... ...	100	...	1,80,200	1,90,607	1,80,300	1,90,607	...	...
4. Chamarajasagar Water Works ...	3,000	63	16,23,300	15,33,734	16,26,300	15,33,797		
5. Basavanna Channel System... ...	...	...	22,550	20,000	20,000	22,550		
6 Tunga-Bhadra Project	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total—XVII. I.N.E. & D. WORKS ...	8,100	4,928	30,86,100	29,96,527	30,94,200	30,01,455	7,32,800	6,83,918
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue—A. Irrigation Works.—								
1. (a) Works	21,86,500	18,19,153	21,63,000	21,05,838	43,49,500	39,15,991	...	...
(g) Development Schemes ...	6,57,000	6,68,205	20,16,000	17,34,888	26,73,000	24,03,093	...	...
2. (h) Grant-in-aid	...	...	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	...	...
Total—18. A. Irrigation ...	28,43,500	24,78,358	44,79,000	41,40,726	73,22,500	66,19,084	6,09,000	3,72,706
19. Construction of I.N.E. & D. Works.—								
(a) Irrigation Works	2,00,500	1,43,964	..	...	2,00,500	1,43,964	...	...
(b) Development Schemes	8,76,000	6,64,554	...	...	8,76,000	6,64,554	...	...
Total 19 I.N.E. & D. Works. ...	10,76,500	8,08,518	...	...	10,76,500	8,08,518	92,000	60,419
47. Misc. Departments.—								
(3) Government Flying Schools ...	...	1,533	...	4,096	...	5,629	...	...

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Debits to Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XVII. I.N.E. & D. WORKS.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. IRRIGATION WORKS.—								
(2) Unproductive Works—Deduct Working expenses:—								
1. Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works ...								
2. Vani Vilas Water Works								
3. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Chamarajasagar Water Works ...								
5. Basavanna Channel System								
6. Tungabhadra Project								
Total—XVII I.N.E. & D. WORKS ...	47,000	16,415	38,74,000	37,01,788	...	...	38,74,000	37,01,788
18. Other Revenue Expenditure-financed from Ordinary Revenue—A. Irrigation Works.—								
1. (a) Works	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Development Schemes... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. (h) Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...			
Total 18—A. Irrigation ...	71,500	94,131	80,03,000	70,85,921	...	...	80,03,000	70,85,921
19. Construction of I.N.E. & D. Works.—								
(a) Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Development Schemes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 19—I.N E. & D. Works ...	4,10,000	3,03,130	15,78,500	11,72,067	...	...	15,78,500	11,72,067
47- Misc. Departments.—								
(3) Government Flying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50 Civil Works.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	63,18,300	50,52,746	9,62,000	10,27,240	72,80,300	60,79,986	...	...
Communications	32,51,600	33,40,745	54,74,343	51,04,680	87,25,943	84,45,425	..	...
Grant-in-Aid	22,77,975	20,02,985	...	...	22,77,975	20,02,985	...	...
Development Schemes	1,27,60,100	1,20,19,907	39,70,500	43,53,243	1,67,30,600	1,63,73,150	...	...
Total—50. Civil Works ...	2,46,07,975	2,24,16,383	1,04,06,843	1,04,85,163	3,50,14,818	3,29,01,546	22,97,500	28,36,918
68. CONSTRUCTION OF I.N.E. & D. WORKS.								
(a) Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) K. G. F. Water Works ...	34,600	10,011	...	...	34,600	10,011	...	...
(c) Chamaraja Water Works ...	14,31,600	13,52,274	...	...	14,31,600	13,52,274	...	
(e) Development Schemes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Construction of new tanks and pick-ups.	11,66,000	9,84,380	...	...	11,66,000	9,84,380	...	...
II. A. Major Irrigation Projects.								
(d) Other Works	27,17,000	28,26,038			27,17,000	28,26,038	...	...
(e) Tungabhadra Irrigation Works ...	29,39,191	20,23,956	...	...	29,39,191	20,23,956	...	..
(B) Krishnarajasagar Works ...	19,77,400	81,04,996			19,77,400	18,04,906	...	...
III. Lift Irrigation to River Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—68. I.N.E. & D. Works ...	1,02,65,791	90,01,655	...	...	1,02,65,791	90,01,655	1,09,300	1,11,033
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.								
Original Works—Buildings ...	45,00,000	52,32,712	...	...	45,00,000	52,32,712	...	...
Development Schemes	12,11,000	14,04,107	...	...	12,11,000	14,04,107	...	...
Total—81. Capital Accounts ...	57,11,000	66,36,819	...	...	57,11,000	66,36,819	20,00,000	1,83,855
40. Agriculture ...	...	1,084	...	...	...	1,084	...	...
40—A. Rural Development—Works Outlay	10,00,000	4,04,581	...	...	10,00,000	4,04,581	...	...
43—Industries and Supplies.—								
(e) Sericulture	30,000	73,932	...	...	30,000	73,932	...	...
Total—Service Heads (Gross) ...	4,55,42,866	4,18,27,791	1,79,71,943	1,76,26,512	6,35,14,809	5,94,54,303	40,40,600	42,48,849

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Debits to Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
50. Civil Works.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant-in-Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Development Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—50. Civil Works ...	19,75,900	17,43,336	3,92,88,218	3,74,81,800	1,97,50,000	3,06,06,383	5,90,38,218	6,80,88,183
68. CONSTRUCTION OF I.N.E. & D. WORKS.								
(a) Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(b) K. G. F. Water Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Chamaraja Water Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Development Schemes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Construction of new tanks and pick-ups.	...							
II. A. Major Irrigation Projects.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other Works	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Tungabhadra Irrigation Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(B) Krishnarajasagar Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Lift Irrigation to River Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—68. I.N.E. & D. Works ...	2,00,000	4,33,387	1,05,75,091	95,46,075	...	15,00,580	1,05,75,091	1,10,46,633
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.								
Original Works—Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Development Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—81. Capital Accounts ...	5,00,000	1,25,608	64,11,000	69,46,282	50,000	48,59,242	64,61,000	1,18,05,524
40. Agriculture ...	...	...	...	1,084	...	...	...	1,084
40—A. Rural Development—Works Outlay. ...	...	3,183	10,00,000	4,07,764	...	...	10,00,000	4,07,764
43 Industries and Supplies.—								
E. Sericulture	...	...	30,000	73,932	...	...	30,000	73,932
Total—Service Heads (Gross) ...	32,04,400	27,13,190	7,07,59,809	6,64,22,942	1,98,00,000	3,69,66,205	3,05,59,809	10,33,88,547

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DEDUCTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XVII. I.N.E.D. and D. Works—Deduct Working Expenses—C. Establishment—Deduct recoveries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	66,812
18. O.R.E.—A. Irrigation Works— Deduct amount transferred to Irrigation Development Fund.	5,00,000	5,00,000	...	...	5,00,000	5,00,000	...	...
C. Maintenance and Repairs—Deduct amount transferred to Irrigation Development Fund.	...	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	...	...
e. Tools and Plant—Deduct recoveries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Development Schemes—Amount transferred to Irrigation Development Fund.	7,50,000	7,50,000	...	...	7,50,000	7,50,000	...	...
Total ...	12,50,000	12,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	...	...
19. Construction of I.N.E. and D—(b) Development Schemes-Deduct amount transferred to Irrigation Development Fund.	1,00,000	4,00,000	...	...	4,00,000	4,00,000	...	...
50 Civil Works—1. . Roads—Deduct amount transferred to Sugar Cane Cess Fund.	12,00,000	16,77,189	...	...	12,00,000	16,77,189	...	...
Civil Works—O. Repairs—Deduct amount transferred to Sugar-Cane Cess Fund.	...	...	2,81,843	3,19,657	2,81,843	3,19,657	...	...
Civil Works—P. Establishment—Deduct amount transferred to Sugar-Cane Cess Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,000	76,191
Civil Works—P. Establishment- transferred to 39 P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	..	19,000	13,406
F. *Deduct*:—recoveries	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,97,000	11,69,751
g. Tools and Plant—Recoveries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense—Deduct total credits. ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Total 50 Civil Works ...	12,00,000	16,77,189	2,81,843	3,19,657	14,81,843	19,96,846	15,77,100	12,59,348

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Debits to Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DEDUCTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XVII. I.N.E.D. and D. Works—Deduct Working Expenses—C. Establishment—Deduct recoveries.	...	...	50,000	68,812	...	...	50,000	68,812
18. O.R.E.—A. Irrigation Works—Deduct amount transferred to Irrigation Development Fund.	...	...	5,00,000	5,00,000	...	...	5,00,000	5,00,000
C. Maintenance and Repairs—Deduct amount transferred to Irrigation Development Fund.	...	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	...	...	3,50,000	3,50,000
e. Tools and Plant—Deduct recoveries ...	...	749	...	749	...	...	...	749
Development Schemes—Amount transferred to Irrigation Development Fund.	...	...	7,50,000	7,50,000	...	...	7,50,000	7,50,000
Total ...	...	749	16,00,000	16,00,749	...	...	16,00,000	16,00,749
19. Construction of I.N.E. and D—(b) Development Schemes—Deduct amount transferred to Irrigation Development Fund.	...	...	4,00,000	4,00,000	...	...	4,00,000	4,00,000
50 Civil Works—1. Roads—Deduct amount transferred to Sugar-Cane Cess Fund.	...	...	12,00,000	16,77,189	...	...	12,00,000	16,77,189
Civil Works—O. Repairs—Deduct amount transferred to Sugar-Cane Cess Fund.	...	...	2,81,843	3,19,657	...	...	2,81,843	3,19,657
Civil Works—P. Establishment—Deduct amount transferred to Sugar cane Cess Fund.	...	...	61,100	76,191	...	...	61,100	76,191
Civil Works—P. Establishment-transferred to 39 P.H.	...	...	19,000	13,406	...	...	19,000	13,406
F. *Deduct*—recoveries	...	...	12,97,000	11,69,751	...	...	97,000	11,69,751
g. Tools and Plant—Recoveries ...	10,000	43,535	10,000	43,535	...	...	19,10,000	43,555
Suspense—Deduct total credits ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,10,91,730	...	3,10,91,730
Total 50 Civil Works ...	10,000	43,535	28,68,943	32,99,729	...	3,10,91,730	28,68,943	3,43,91,459

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
68. Construction of I.N.E. and D. Works—Deduct receipts and recoveries on Capital Account.	7,00,800	12,43,962	...	...	7,00,800	12,43,962	...	...
81. Capital Accounts—Suspense Credits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct receipts on Capital Account.	50,000	50,325	...	...	50,000	50,325	...	...
Total ...	50,000	50,325	...	...	50,000	50,325	...	...
Total Deductions ...	36,00,800	46,21,476	6,31,843	6,69,657	42,32,643	52,91,133	14,27,100	13,28,160
Total Service Heads (Net) ...	4,19,42,066	3,72,06,315	1,73,40,100	1,69,56,855	5,92,82,166	541,63,170	26,13,500	29,29,689
DEBT HEADS AND OTHER SOURCES								
Depreciation Fund.—								
K.G.F. Water Works	...	...	1,79,000	1,53,540	1,79,000	1,53,540	...	...
Chamarajasagar and Water Works ...	...	...	79,300	37,702	79,300	37,702	...	...
Total (Depreciation) ...	...	...	2,58,300	1,91,242	2,58,300	1,91,242	...	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	11,01,567	5,42,562	11,01,567	5,42,562	...	...
Loans for restoration of Minor Tanks ...	...	...	1,25,000	1,45,637	1,25,000	1,45,637	...	...
Civil Advances—Charges recoverable from ryots under Tank Maintenance Rules.	...	...	1,00,000	89,448	1,00,000	89,448	...	...
University Fund	4,69,768	4,69,768	...	...	4,69,768	4,69,768	...	...
Deposit Works	14,50,605	14,50,605	...	...	14,50,605	14,50,605	...	...
R. Loans to Municipalities :—								
Loans for Water Supply								
Insurance Fund	50,00,000	50,69,987	...	...	50,00,000	50,69,987	...	...
Deposits of Local Funds								
District Funds								
National Highway	17,04,500	17,44,628	9,00,000	9,55,875	26,04,500	27,00,503	...	...
S. Remittances,—								
Transfers between P.W.D. Officers ...	8,08,929	8,08,929	...	...	8,08,929	8,08,929	...	...
(iii) Other Remittances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Items adjustable by Civil	15,87,719	15,87,719	...	...	15,87,719	15,87,719	...	...
Total—Debt Heads and other Sources ...	1,10,21,521	1,11,31,636	24,84,867	19,24,764	1,35,06,388	1,30,56,400	...	3,90,105

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
68. Construction of I. N. E. and D. Works. Deduct receipts and recoveries on Capital Account.	...	...	7,00,800	12,43,962	...	...	7,00,800	12,43,962
81. Capital Accounts—Suspense Credits.	...	...	...	...	...	43,80,367	...	43,30,367
Deduct receipts on Capital Account ..	...	...	50,000	50,325	...	...	50,000	50,325
Total ...	...	...	50,000	50,325	...	43,80,367	50,000	44,30,692
Total Deductions ...	10,000	44,284	56,69,743	66,63,577	...	3,54,72,097	56,69,743	4,21,35,674
Total Service Heads : (Net) ...	31,34,400	25,74,906	6,50,90,066	5,97,58,765	1,98,00,000	14,96,108	8,48,90,066	6,12,52,813
DEBT HEADS AND OTHER SOURCES								
Depreciation Fund.—								
K.G.F. Water Works	...	...	1,79,00	1,55,540	...	...	1,79,500	1,55,540
Chamarajasagar and Water Works ...	...	...	79,300	37,702	...	...	79,300	37,702
Total (depreciation) ...	...	...	2,58,300	1,91,242	...	...	2,58,300	1,91,242
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	11,01,567	6,12,206	...	...	11,01,567	5,12,206
Loans for restoration, of Minor Tanks ...	...	...	1,25,000	1,45,637	...	...	1,25,000	1,45,637
Civil Advances—Charges recoverable from ryots under Tank Maintenance Rules.	...	...	1,00,000	89,448	...	...	1,00,000	89,448
University Fund	...	...	4,69,766	4,72,737	...	...	4,69,768	4,72,737
Deposit Works	...	...	14,50,605	15,16,088	...	...	14,50,605	15,16,088
R. Loans to Municipalities :—								
Loans for Water Supply								
Insurance Fund								
Deposits of Local Funds	...	...	50,00,000	53,21,996	...	...	50,00,000	53,21,996
District Funds								
National Highway	...	...	26,04,500	27,00,503	..	...	26,04,500	27,00,303
S. Remittances.—								
Transfers between P.W.D. Officers ...	...	...	8,08,929	8,06,929	...	...	5,54,929	8,08,929
(iii) Other Remittances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Items adjustable by Civil	...	...	15,87,719	15,87,799	...	...	15,87,719	15,87,719
Total—Debt Heads and other Sources ...	...	...	1,33,06,388	1,34,46,505	...	...	1,35,06,385	1,34,46,505
Grand Total (Gross) ...	32,04,400	27,19,190	8,42,66,197	7,98,68,847	1,98,00,000	3,69,66,205	10,04,66,197	11,68,35,052
Deductions ...	—10,000	—44,284	—56,69,743	—66,63,577	...	—3,54,72,037	—86,69,743	—4,21,35,674
Total Total (Net) ...	31,54,400	26,74,906	7,85,96,454	7,32,05,270	1,98,00,000	14,94,108	9,83,96,454	7,46,97,578

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Opening Balance, Receipts, Expenditure
the year 1955-56 as compared with

Sl. No.	Name of District	Opening balance		Receipts	
		Estimate	Actuals	Estimate	Actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore ...	1,09,914	2,11,841	9,99,722	9,73,635
2	Mysore ...	2,26,231	2,41,351	6,44,401	8,90,768
3	Hassan ...	1,45,085	1,93,293	9,55,788	10,25,713
4	Chickmagalur ...	...	2,58,752	...	8,28,553
5	Shimoga ...	...	3,22,945	...	13,03,117
6	Kolar ...	1,49,153	2,19,763	8,88,241	12,57,757
7	Tumkur ...	1,57,210	1,84,263	11,77,214	10,38,063
8	Chitaldrug ..	96,017	1,36,369	9,86,442	14,62,257
9	Mandya ...	2,04,348	2,16,053	7,12,935	8,39,391
	Total ...	10,87,958	19,84,636	63,64,743	95,59,254

III.

and Closing Balance of Several Municipalities in Mysore during the sanctioned estimates for the year.

Total		Expenditure		Closing Balance	
Estimate	Actuals	Estimate	Actuals	Estimate	Actuals
7	8	9	10	11	12
11,09,636	11,85,476	9,41,675	10,90,111	1,67,961	95,365
8,70,632	11,32,119	7,30,930	8,89,015	1,39,702	2,43,104
11,00,273	12,19,006	9,67,634	10,08,836	1,32,639	2,10,170
...	10,87,305	...	7.94,965	...	2,92,340
...	16,26,062	...	13,98,020	...	2,28,042
10,37,394	14,77,526	8,98,629	12,16,481	1,38,675	2,61,045
13,34,424	12,22,326	11,18,014	10,55,522	2,16,410	1,66,804
10,82,459	15,38,626	8,90,136	14,53,707	1,92,323	84,919
9,17,283	10,55,444	7,94,605	8,02,566	1,22,678	2,52,878
64,62,101	1,15,43,890	63,41,623	97,09,323	11,10,478	18,34,667

APPENDIX

Statement B.—Part I—Return of Non-cognizable crimes and cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	(a) 115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed	...	...	...
	(b) 117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	(c) 118, 119 ...				
	(d) 120 (b) (1) (2) ...				
		Total ...	...	...	...
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*			
2	121 to 130 and 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 214, 225A and 227 to 229.	Offences against Public Justice ...	1	100	101
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by Public Servants ...	2	3	5
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	...	345	345
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	23	15	38
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	12	141	153
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks...	3	2	5
10	149, 153A, to 156 and 160.	Rioting unlawful assembly and affray.	28	631	659
		Total ...	69	1,237	1,306
	Class II.	*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	9	9
		Total ...	...	9	9
	Class III	*Serious offences against the property*			
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	12	84	96
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	12	84	96
	Class IV	*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
13	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	3	7	10
14	352, 355 and 358 ...	Criminal force ...	198	796	994
15	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	5	7	12
16	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	427	1,434	1,861
17	374 ...	Compulsory Labour ...	...	...	...
		Total	633	2,244	2,877
		Carried over ...	714	3,574	4,288

IV.

under Preventive Sections of Cr. P.C. for the year 1955-56

Number dismissed with trial.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494; Criminal Procedure Code.	Number ending in discharge or acquitted	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to e mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	20	38	12	10	...	...	...
...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	150	48	147	...	...	...
...	3	15	1	19	...	...	...
...	3	22	107	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	26	91	481	53	...	...	...
29	53	318	651	255	...	...	...
...	...	4	3	2	...	...	...
...	...	4	3	2	...	...	...
2	...	40	18	36	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	40	18	36	...	...	...
...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...
9	97	642	39	204	...	...	3
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
73	210	1,001	127	450	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	307	1,634	166	655	...	...	3
113	360	2,026	838	948	...	...	3

APPENDIX

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	714	3,574	4,288
	Class V	Minor offences against property.			
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating ...	60	46	106
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	28	40	68
20	426, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	61	188	249
		Total ...	149	274	423
	Class VI	Other offences not specified above.			
21	298, 295A ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	1
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	13	27	40
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	28	50	78
25	504 and 505 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	41	91	132
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	8	806	814
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	1
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A) C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	7	40	47
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	1	...	1
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	19	44	63
31	250 Cr.P.C. ...	Frivolous and vexatious charges (complaints).	16	3	19
32	514 Cr.P.C. ...	Forfeiture of bonds ...	26	24	50
		Total ...	159	1,087	1,246
33	(a) 107 Cr P-C. (b) 109 Cr.P.C. (c) 110 Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	(a) 10 (b) 27 (c) 19	16 89 76	26 116 95
		Offences under Special and local laws.	878	11,965	12,843
		Total ...	934	12,146	13,080
		Grand Total ...	1,956	17,081	19,037

IV.—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494); Criminal Procedure Code.	Number ending in discharge or acquitted	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
113	360	2,026	838	948	...	...	3
2	4	56	2	42	...	...	...
6	...	46	11	5	...	...	...
17	19	129	12	72	...	...	...
25	23	231	25	119	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	4	11	...	...	...
...	4	47	3	24	...	...	...
8	33	60	10	21	...	...	...
4	13	12	782	3	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	38	5	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	34	2	11	1	...	7
4	8	3	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	23	20	7	...	...	...
16	66	211	861	84	1	...	7
...	...	3	4	13	...	...	6
...	...	35	60	20	1	...	...
...	4	27	52	12	...	...	...
43	640	1,616	9,929	615	...	...	...
43	644	1,681	10,045	660	1	...	6
197	1,093	4,149	11,769	1,811	2	...	16

APPENDI

Statement B.—Part II—Return of Non-cognizable crimes an

PART II RETURN C

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process es had been issued	Persons against who processes were issue	
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	(a) 115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	...	...
	(b) 117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...
	(c) 118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	(d) 12 B (1) ... 12 B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	..
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc.*			
2	121 to 130 and 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204 214 to 215, 225A and 227 to 229.	Offences against Public Justice ...	5	336	6
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	...	3	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	5	336	9
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Govt. Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	4	40	..
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	16	136	10
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks...	64	4	...
10	149, 153A to 156 and 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly and affray.	309	1,732	205
		Total ...	403	2,557	230
	Class II.	*Serious offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	8	...
		Total ...	...	8	...
	Class III.	*Serious offences against the property*			
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	94	379	8
		Total ...	94	379	8
		Carried over ..	497	2,944	238

IV—*contd.*

cases under Prosecution Sections of Cr. P.C. for the year 1955-56.

PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year	Persons who appeared before the courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes were issued (Columns 5 and 6)	Persons undertrial at the close of the year	Remarks		
			Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in Column 11 convicted cognizable offence	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14A	14B	14C
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	315	28	95	13	...	14	165	...	...
...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	341	...	160	46	...	135	...	...	...
...	44	...	13	1	...	28	2	...	...
...	162	...	27	110	...	22	3	...	...
...	68	...	8	...	...	60	...	...	...
5	2,241	143	391	1,266	2	227	176	...	36
16	3,174	171	695	1,433	2	486	346	...	36
...	8	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...
...	8	...	4	3	..	1	...	...	...
...	481	16	288	19	...	106	52	...	...
...	481	16	288	19	...	106	52	...	...
16	3,663	187	987	1,460	2	107	398	...	36

APPEND

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, undertrial or against whom processes had been issued.	Persons against wh processes were issu	
				On Complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	497	2,944	23
	Class IV.	*Minor offences against the Person.*			
13	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	9	19	
14	352, 355 and 358 ...	Criminal force ...	667	2,161	1
15	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	32	.
16	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,808	3,753	1
17	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	.
		Total ...	2,486	5,965	3
	Class V	Minor offences against property.			
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating	80	72	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	25	66	...
20	426, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	330	598	...
		Total ...	435	736	...
	Class VI	Other Offences not specified above.			
21	298, 295A ..	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	8	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	7	63	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	100	215	...
25	504 and 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	145	316	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	16	806	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	4	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A) U./S.106 Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	13	40	...
29	Cases under Chapter X. Cr P.C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	49	98	...
31	250 Cr. P.C. ...	Compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints.	...	3	...
32	514 Cr. P.C. ...	Forfeiture of Bail Bonds ...	6	68	...
		Total ...	340	1,617	...
33	...	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	1,134	11,394	1,40
34	(a) 107 Cr. P.C. (b) 109 Cr. P.C. (c) 110 Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	108 9 14	20 50 114	... ...
		Total ...	1,265	11,578	1,40
		Grand Total ...	5,023	22,840	1,67

V.—concld.

because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes were issued (Columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14A	14B	14C
16	3,663	187	987	1,460	2	107	398	...	36
...	32	...	21	...	...	11	...	...	...
...	2,847	293	1,604	121	..	673	127	...	29
...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,571	511	2,930	376	...	1,505	233	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,484	838	4,555	497	...	2,189	360	...	45
1	151	10	77	2	...	60	2	...	...
...	91	...	79	2	...	6	...	...	4
...	928	31	482	44	...	261	15	...	95
1	1,170	41	638	48	...	327	17	...	99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	68	3	38	1	...	26	...	...	...
...	315	12	169	5	...	110	...	17	2
...	461	61	226	23	...	88	57	...	6
...	822	2	6	782	...	3	29	...	...
...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	53	2	2	44	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	147	4	95	2	...	19	2	...	26
...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	74	22	24	25	...	3	...	...	...
2	1,955	107	572	883	...	254	88	17	34
...	13,934	28	1,850	10,535	...	908	461	...	102
...	128	...	5	55	...	68	...	...	...
...	59	...	11	36	...	7	...	...	5
...	128	...	28	42	...	51	7	...	...
...	14,249	28	1,894	10,718	...	1,034	468	...	107
19	29,521	1,231	8,646	13,606	2	4,397	1,331	17	321

APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. VIII (Civil).

Statement showing the nature and value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the State during 1955-56.

Class of Courts	Number of suits instituted in different Courts								No. of suits value of which cannot be estimated in money	Value	Remarks
	Not exceeding							exceeding Rs. 10,000			
	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 10,000				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.	12
MUNSIFFS' COURTS										Rs. a. p.	Total No. of suits filed
Bangalore Division ...	270	1,484	1,412	2,925	1,293	610	...	...	224	25,87,254 4 10	8,218
Mysore Division ...	62	957	2,608	3,793	1,023	611	...	...	515	23,90,327 7 1	9,569
Shimoga Division ...	7	292	751	2,097	489	305	...	...	451	16,39,285 4 11	4,392
Civil Station, Bangalore ...	28	103	85	22	119	92		...	7	27,918 7 10	457
Total ...	367	2,836	4,857	8,837	2,924	1,618	...	...	1,197	66,44,785 8 8	22,636
SUBORDINATE JUDGES' COURTS											
Bangalore Division ...	11	405	596	1,184	...	160	92	...	3	17,65,261 3 3	2,451
Mysore Division ...	4	214	412	1,280	...	152	40	...	4	13,62,821 8 3	2,106
Shimoga Division ...	1	58	96	263	...	74	45	...	8	7,35,014 11 3	545
Civil Station, Bangalore ...	2	...	255	514	2	70	26	...	...	8,86,502 3 4	869
Total ...	18	677	1,359	3,241	2	456	203	...	15	47,49,599 10 1	5,971
DISTRICT COURTS											
Bangalore Division ...	...	...	...	1	5	15	1	61	3	27,64,958 4 0	86
Mysore Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3	8,78,972 0 2	42
Shimoga Division ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	7	1,79,872 5 5	18
Civil Station, Bangalore ...	...	...	...	97	...	21	14	37	5	24,56,748 15 11	174
Total ...	...	...	...	98	6	37	15	146	18	62,75,051 9 6	320
Grand Total ...	385	3,513	6,216	12,176	2,932	2,111	218	146	1,230	1,76,69,435 8 2	28,927

APPENDIX VI

Statement of Registration, Receipts and Expenditure in each Registration Office of the Mysore State during the year 1955-56.

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Total number of documents registered in Books, I, III and IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Head Office					
	(a) Superintendence... ...	...	...	...	...	25,055 2 1
2	MysoreDistrict	37,652	1,74,049 10 6	23,415 10 0	1,97,465 4 6	80,119 7 0
3	Yelandur	1,744	5,342 7 0	185 2 0	5,527 9 0	5,038 14 0
4	Bangalore	46,731	3,00,193 1 6	44,247 6 6	3,44,440 8 0	91,119 3 8
5	Tumkur	29,080	96,615 15 6	12,748 14 0	1,05,364 13 6	63,488 8 6
6	Kolar	26,977	80,208 11 6	8,932 15 6	89.141 11 0	56,460 4 10
7	Mandya	26,016	1,01,578 15 0	8,883 15 6	1,10,462 14 6	51,163 10 0
8	Hassan	22,271	92,720 3 6	11,147 10 0	1,03,867 13 6	51,059 7 0
9	Shimoga	12,970	56,006 8 0	9,322 10 6	65,329 2 6	30,306 11 7
10	Chikmagalur	7,257	44,315 2 0	5,051 10 6	49,366 12 6	21,679 9 0
11	Chitaldrug	14,480	6,252 1 0	7,903 12 6	70,424 12	29,122 4 11
	Bellary	13,213	73,248 7 0	14,660 4 0	87,928 11 0	46,157 4 0
	Total ...	2,38,391	10,82,800 1 6	1,46,519 15 0	12,29,320 0 6	5,50,840 6 7

APPENDIX VII.

Agriculture and Live-Stock.

Live-Stock and Poultry.

Areas	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horse and Ponies	Donkeys	Poultry
Bangalore	7,16,752	1,43,686	3,36,571	2,37,551	14,185	1,620	9,119	8,96,467
Kolar	5,00,362	1,16,413	4,97,828	2,85,035	35,037	1,054	7,962	7,56,655
Mandya	3,17,575	1,16,467	3,42,049	1,31,259	5,185	671	3,583	5,21,269
Mysore	6,41,718	1,17,935	1,88,152	1,95,847	3,950	1,079	2,264	5,00,327
Hassan	5,62,311	1,20,111	2,42,786	1,40,629	6,122	1,327	1,300	5,21,996
Chickmagalur	1,47,185	63,967	72,632	52,831	9,101	568	855	2,97,090
Shimoga	5,45,461	1,50,850	34,625	68,950	2,372	986	841	3,58,656
Chitaldrug	4,41,415	1,73,482	3,81,991	1,72,194	3,717	1,562	3,942	2,33,156
Tumkur	6,38,473	1,40,353	6,87,412	2,81,014	16,246	1,146	8,009	8,70,472
Bellary	3,29,699	1,07,008	1,79,753	90,303	3,515	983	2,531	1,26,466
Total ...	48,40,951	12,50,272	29,63,799	16,55,613	99,460	11,001	40,406	47,82,554

APPENDI:

Statement showing the particulars of Educational Institution

Particulars	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars on rolls		Average daily attendance	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-5(
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
1 University Departments ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
2 Research Institutions ...	2	4	459	493	398	438
3 Arts and Science Colleges—Men	9	9	9,092	9,807	8,578	9,206
Do — Women	3	3	2,014	2,356	1,804	2,005
4 Intermediate Colleges ...	13	14	4,936	5,795	4,509	5,148
5 Professional Colleges						
(i) Education ...	2	4	238	285	227	266
(ii) Engineering ..	4	4	2,528	2,743	2,318	2,565
(iii) Technology ...	1	1	121	125	107	106
(iv) Medicine ...	1	2	536	649	486	624
(v) Law ...	2	2	334	448	294	386
(vi) Agriculture ...	1	1	145	206	83	181
(vii) Commerce ...	2	2	1,183	1,534	1,064	1,402
(viii) Oriental (Samskrit) ...	5	5	1,209	1,205	997	1,051
Total for Prof. Education ...	18	21	6,294	7,195	5,576	6,581
Total for College Education ...	46	52	22,795	25,646	20,865	23,378
II. SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
1. *Secondary Education.*						
High Schools for Boys:—Military ...	1	1	156	165	148	16
Do Others ...	208	218	66,037	67,214	58,836	59,75
Do Girls ...	47	47	15,625	16,638	14,336	15,45
Total ...	256	266	81,818	84,017	73,320	75,37
Primary Education: Senior Stage.						
1 Senior Basic Schools (Senior Primary).	9	11	1,731	1,843	1,371	1,42
2 Middle School (Senior Primary) Boys ...	632	661	1,08,967	1,07,978	91,979	94,5
3 Do Girls ...	117	118	25,125	25,173	21,389	22,4
4 Do N.T.M. (Boys) ...	674	719	1,08,928	1,12,985	84,173	91,3
5 Do Girls ...	79	82	17,064	19,091	13,795	16,0
Total ...	1,511	1,591	2,61,865	26,70,70	2,12,707	22,58,4
Junior Basic Schools ...	124	264	9,657	14,313	7,288	11,7
Junior Primary Schools—Boys ...	9,997	10,174	5,21,877	5,23,201	39,88,16	4,16,2
Do Girls ..	528	524	57,839	55,481	45,384	46,3
Total for Junior Primary ...	10,649	10,962	5,89,473	5,92,995	4,51,488	4,74,9
Total for Primary ...	12,160	12,553	8,51,338	8,60,065	6,64,195	7,00,8
Total for School Education	12,416	12,819	9,33,156	9,44,082	7,37,515	7,64,4

VIII.

maintained in Mysore State for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56.

Expenditure met from							
Central Government funds	State Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
...	1,55,567	...	...	7,63,410	...	...	9,18,977
17,02,694	1,27,000	...	...	59,621	...	1,54,704	20,44,019
...	10,13,885	...	...	7,68,668	...	46,477	18,29,030
...	1,75,737	...	...	1,35,185	...	23,975	3,34,897
...	3,44,674	...	...	3,45,810	10,213	74,290	7,74,987
2,461	67,944	...	...	16,805	...	10,320	97,530
...	2,19,308	...	...	3,29,803	...	...	5,49,111
...	1,05,143	...	...	8,166	...	...	1,13,309
...	1,40,302	...	...	72,102	...	...	2,12,404
...	...	...	...	66,978	...	...	66,978
...	1,09,599	...	...	14,760	...	...	1,24,359
...	41,890	...	...	77,680	...	8,986	1,28,556
...	1,78,715	...	...	...	8,997	1,565	1,89,277
2,461	8,62,901	...	...	5,86,294	8,997	20,871	14,81,524
17,05,155	26,79,764	...	...	26,58,988	19,210	3,20,317	73,83,434
2,03,690	...	...	...	61,530	...	12,480	2,77,700
...	18,31,083	2,54,094	5,54,274	16,07,810	1,58,561	2,13,899	46,19,721
...	5,14,223	...	23,786	3,44,712	55,247	1,47,400	10,85,368
2,03,690	23,45,306	2,54,094	5,78,060	20,14,052	2,13,808	3,73,779	59,82,789
...	61,521	...	...	4,664	...	...	66,185
...	37,49,444	...	...	1,10,347	51,099	1,86,328	40,97,219
...	8,09,116	...	...	50505	15,998	76,520	9,52,138
Included under Junior Primary Schools.							
...	46,20,081	...	...	1,65,516	67,097	2,62,848	51,15,542
...	4,32,620	...	3,774	997	...	1,920	4,39,311
2,19,673	1,45,26,601	3,61,488	80,899	51,345	3,054	1,41,823	1,53,84,883
...	18,98,761	...	17,800	33,700	17,866	50,710	20,18,837
2,19,673	1,68,57,982	3,61,488	1,02,473	86,042	20,920	1,94,453	1,78,43,031
2,19,673	2,14,78,063	3,61,488	1,02,473	2,51,558	88,017	4,57,301	2,29,58,573
4,23,363	2,88,23,369	6,15,582	6,80,533	22,65,610	3,01,825	8,31,080	5,39,36,695

APPENDIX

Statement showing the particulars of Educational Institutions

Particulars	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars on rolls		Average daily attendance	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955 56
	15	16	17	18	19	20
PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.						
1 Training Institutions—Men ...	9	11	1,513	1,511	1,340	1,417
2 Do Women ...	5	4	465	286	435	269
3 Technical Schools ...	8	8	2,183	2,934	1,919	2,642
4 Industrial Schools (Men and Women) ...	15	15	1,152	1,368	1,000	1,209
5 Agricultural ...	2	2	121	140	101	107
6 Commercial ...	68	72	6,939	7,850	5,801	6,570
7 Samskrita Schools ...	81	80	2,250	2,281	1,928	1,961
8 Schools for Handicapped ...	1	1	94	102	89	96
9 Engineering ...	1	1	455	560	400	500
10 Medicine ...	2	2	828	886	782	826
11 Nursery ...	67	73	3,976	4,326	3,121	3,687
12 Others (Music, Physical Education, Fine Arts and Reformatory).	11	12	915	1,285	751	1,047
Total for Technical Education ...	270	281	20,891	23,529	17,667	20,331
Grand Total for Public Institutions	12,732	13,152	97,684	9,93,257	7,75,585	8,00,196
13 Literacy Classes—						
Rural College—Men ...	1,229	1,200	22,016	22,578	19,780	2,00,809
Women ...	192	200	2,937	3,234	2,643	2,910
	1,421	1,400	24,953	25,812	22,423	2,32,198
	14,153	14,552	1,00,1,795	10,19,069	7,98,470	8,31,415
Total Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	14,153	14,552	10,01,795	10,19,069	7,98,470	8,31,415
UNRECOGNISED ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ALL ...	14,153	14,552	10,01,795	10,19,069	7,98,470	8,31,415

VIII—*concld.*

maintained in Mysore State for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56.

Expenditure met from							
Central Government Funds	State Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Total
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,915	8,37,237	...	...	9,424	...	5,900	8,71,476
...	85,378	...	...	6,421	...	10,156	1,01,955
...	5,67,470	...	...	94,183	...	20,806	6,82,459
97,337	1,19,168	...	...	...	1,190	14,537	2,32,232
...	12,301	...	...	...	...	...	12,301
...	15,812	...	...	1,90,508	...	24,743	2,31,313
...	31,131	...	1,613	...	1,500	3,259	37,503
...	33,938	...	...	290	...	733	34,961
...	71,534	...	...	30,400	...	...	1,01,934
...	1,54,666	...	...	42,954	...	...	1,97,620
...	52,157	...	4,969	10,140	6,888	30,180	1,03,734
...	15,265	120	120	9,862	4,677	12,743	42,787
1,16,852	19,96,057	120	6,102	3,94,432	14,252	1,23,057	26,50,275
22,44,770	2,84,99,190	6,15,702	6,86,635	53,19,030	3,35,290	12,74,454	3,89,75,071
3,308	1,06,303	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,611
...	9,660	...	..	...	...	...	9,660
3,308	1,15,963	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,271
22,48,078	2,86,15,153	6,15,702	6,86,635	53,19,030	3,35,290	12,74,454	3,90,94,342
28,01,810	94,71,090	...	1,22,786	5,93,026	2,26,313	16,27,328	1,48,42,353
50,19,888	3,80,86,243	6,15,702	8,09,421	59,12,056	5,61,603	29,01,782	5,39,36,695
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
50,49,888	3,80,86,243	6,15,702	8,09,421	59,12,056	5,61,603	29,01,782	5,39,36,695

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